The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
To sail about 20th July.

THE favorite Clipper-ship CONTEST, A 1, 13 years, 1043 Tons register, well known in the trade for her RAPID PASSAGES, has EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

For rates of Freight or Passage apply to Captain Amy on board, or to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 23rd June 1863. Agents.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.
To sail about 15th July.

THE fine new A 1 British Barque BON ACCORD, 599 Tons Register, Captain J. Campbell, will sail for Zanzibar on or ABOUT 12th JULY.

For Freight apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & CO. Agents.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE fine new A 1 British Barque KENT, 396 tons register, Captain W. H. Bissett, will sail for Zanzibar, on or ABOUT THE 10th JULY.

For Freight and Passage apply to
Bombay, 2nd July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.
(With quick despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship MARINUS, 512 tons register, daily expected, will sail for Kurrachee SHORTLY.

For freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 2nd July 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 8 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and ... fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; ... Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria under 2 years ... of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., with all the privileges ... class £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and *first-class* £1, second ... For further particulars, apply to under 10 years at half fare. A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned A. C. GUMPERT, Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE 700 Tons, 140 H. P. Captain Cottier will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIP "LEZARD"—Having been appointed Agents of the French Ship *Lezard*, from Bordeaux, by the Vice-Consul of France in this Port, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to CONSIGNEES of CARGO that the Average Bond is lying at our Office ready for Signature.

The Cargo will at once be landed and warehoused at the Custom House at the expense and risk of the Consignees.
J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co., Agents of the Ship *Lezard*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *City of Glasgow*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same without delay, otherwise Captain Carnaghan will land the Goods at their expense and risk.
W. NICOL & CO., Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *City of Glasgow*.

Captain Carnaghan having landed a number of Packages at the Custom-house, Consignees are requested to take delivery.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Louisa*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay, otherwise Captain Scowcroft will land it in any boats he may be able to secure, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Scowcroft having landed a number of packages at the Custom House, Consignees are requested to take delivery.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents for Captain Scowcroft and the owners of ship *Louisa*.
Bombay, 26th June 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Sphynx*, Davidson, Master, from Kurrachee, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of the same, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship *Tivoli*, McPherson, Master, from Aden, are requested TO SEND BOATS alongside to receive their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise the Goods will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Veteran*, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Duncan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
ROBERT FRITH & Co., Agents for the Ship *Veteran*.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Notices.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—WANTED TWO AGENTS, one for the districts of Surat and Broach, and the other for the Southern Marathi Country. None need apply who have not had a good experience of business, and of Exchange between Bombay and the interior, especially with either of the abovementioned districts. Testimonials to character and sureties will be required. Salary Rs. 500 per month.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

REQUIRED for a CONTRACT WORK near Bombay, an European TIME KEEPER, also two or three first-rate Carpenters and Gowndee Maistrees, and one good Muccadum to collect labor. Applicants must address "C. C. B. B." care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*. Copies of testimonials must be enclosed and rate of pay stated.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M. J. WRAY, Hon. Secretary.
Byculla Club, 22nd June 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE ALVAH KITTREDGE, is ADMITTED A PARTNER IN OUR FIRM from this date.
1st July 1863. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

DR. MANOEL EZEQUIEL DE ALMEIDA Chegado em Bombaim do *Rio de Janeiro* ha dous annos, na galera Ingleza *Silistria*, fará um grande favor se apparecesse em caza de Lyon Irmãos & Cia. para negocio de seu interesse.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between BANAJEE MERWANJEE, BUDROODEEN GOOLAMHUSSON, and CUMROODEEN HYDERALLY, under the name of BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co., having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th ultimo, the business will henceforward be conducted by the undersigned.

Persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to make known the same to the undersigned within 14 days from this date, after which date all claims will be null and void. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th July 1863.

MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., PATENT COTTON GIN.—The attention of persons interested in the improvement of Indian Cotton in order to render it a permanent substitute for American is invited to the PATENTED CHURKA which Platt Brothers & Co. now offer. Platt Brothers & Co. have paid great attention to the production of these Machines and are now enabled to offer for sale their improved Churka which is peculiarly adapted for cleaning all description of Indian Cotton in a much more efficient manner and at less cost per candy than any Machine hitherto introduced. They also invite attention to their improved MacCARTHEY'S HAND GIN which will be found peculiarly applicable to the efficient cleaning of the woolley seed longstapled Cotton grown from American and Egyptian seed. The Cotton is cleaned in this Machine without sustaining any of the injury to the staple which is occasioned to Cotton cleaned in the Saw Gin.

The PATENT CHURKAS and MacCARTHEY HAND GIN can be seen at work every day at the Office of Messrs. R. Watson & Co., at No. 10, Apollo Street, Bombay, where every information will be afforded and orders registered.

IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—NOTICE.—With reference to an Advertisement which has appeared in the Bombay Newspapers regarding COTTON CHURKAS and a certain invention alleged to have been made by Mr. Samuel Perks of Bombay, Civil Engineer, for an improvement in Cotton Churkas by the application of spiked rollers or band for the purpose of opening and separating the Kuppas prior to its delivery to the Churka Roller, we are instructed to give notice that the Machine Mr. Perkes has exhibited as made according to a specification of his own invention is a Machine made by Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. of Oldham in Lancashire according to a patent which Messrs. Platt and Richardson obtained in England in June 1861 and which was subsequently extended to India, and that the spiked rollers above referred to form one of several patented improvements which Messrs. Platt Richardson have applied to the Indian Churkas for cleaning Cotton. We are also instructed to give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any person or persons making, selling or using Machines containing any of the improvements patented by Messrs. Platt and Richardson unless such person or persons has or have received authority from them to do so or from Mr. T. N. Taylor, Manager of the Coorla Mills who has full power to act for Messrs. Platt Brothers in this matter.
KELLY AND HORE, Solicitors for Messrs. Richardson & Platt.
8th July 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS in the Fort for Office. Rent Rs. 50 per month. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE GODOWNS in Medow Street, Fort. Apply to JEEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AT KATTEVILLE, Malabar Hill, a Gentleman's residence will be vacant for about three months from the 15th of July. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE GUITAR in case complete. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON suitable for Roofing. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD RETRIEVER HUNTING DOG, beautiful Tiger colour, imported per *Mary Stenhouse*, apply to Rustomjee Dorabjee, Subadar, at Cursetjee Muncherjee Dubash.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS—FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

PORTABLE-PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.
Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Crab Winches Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND PILES.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Biel fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.
Manufactured by Lieut. F. Pogson, Downton, near Simla.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in CEYLON belonging to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the COURT OF CHANCERY, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE IN LONDON, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—

TELLISAGAALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.

YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kadugannawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing, and 54 acres young coffee.

DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.

Further PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any INFORMATION may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
June 22nd, 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.
Bombay *Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW:
JANUARY TO JUNE 1863.
Price per Copy, As. 3.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.
Third Edition.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies to spare of this highly popular Work. Price Rs. twenty-four (24) *Cash*.
Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karloe, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING AND Co.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF THE FOLLOWING,
Lately Received.

MILITARY OPINIONS; by General Sir John Burgoyne, 8vo. cloth... Rs.	7	0
LANSDOWN SHAKSPERE, 8vo. illustrated.	15	0
COUNTESS KATE, by the authoress of "Heir of Redclyffe"	2	12
TALES FROM BENTLEY, 4 vols. in 2	4	8
MADELENCE, a Tale of Auvergue, by Julia Kavanagh	3	8
THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN, by Sir C. Lyell, 8vo. cloth	10	8
MEDITATIONS ON DEATH AND ETERNITY translated by C. Rowan, published by permission of Her Majesty	4	8
ARABIAN NIGHTS, illustrated by W. Harvey, 1 vol. 8vo	5	12
MRS. WEBB'S MARTYRS OF CARTHAGE	3	12
MODERN COOKERY, by Eliza Actor	5	0
ANCEDOTE BIOGRAPHY, by J. Timbs, 4 vols. 8vo	15	0
MEMOIRS OF THE REV. H. S. POLEHAMPTON, 12mo	3	4
DICTIONARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, 2 vols.	7	8
CAVALIER SONGS AND BALLADS, edited by Charles Mackay, LL.D.	3	12

Rampart Row. THACKER VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES BY THE STEAMER "JEDDO."

PHOTOGRAPHS.

New Carte Portraits of the Royal Family.
Assembled Portraits of celebrated Noblemen, Statesmen, Soldiers, public characters, each on separate cards adapted for framing.
Carte of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, with Key.
Carte containing upwards of 500 Portraits of the most celebrated personages of the age.

STEREOSCOPES.

In Walnut wood or Mahogany... Rs. 7, and 18 0

PRINCESS ALICE COMPANION.

A novelty lately introduced, and now generally worn, consisting of a small morocco leather pouch or bag, with strap to fasten round the waist... Rs. 3 & 6 8

ALBUMS.

The following varied collection of Albums, Stereoscopic Albums, Photographic Albums and Carte de Visite Albums are available for selection:—

TABLE ALBUMS, maroon morocco, one side stamped with *fleurs de lis* in gold small frames. Rs.	32	0
THE SAME, fawn colour morocco stamped in gold and ultramarine lines	28	0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, full crimson morocco, large 4to... Rs. 25 and	10	0
THE SAME, purple morocco smaller	16	0
THE SAME, maroon morocco smaller	14	0
THE SAME, large and small, 4to. in French morocco... Rs. 9 and	12	0
THE CASE ALBUM. This is a very elegant table ornament in form of an Album, but being really a case provided with lock and key, and furnished with guard only for the reception of mounted photographs, plain dark morocco, with dead gilt sides clasp and lock	45	0
THE STEREOSCOPE ALBUM, for the reception of Stereoscopic Portraits or Pictures, and each Album provided with Stereoscope conveniently fixed for viewing the pictures:—		
Dark maroon morocco, 2 clasps... Rs.	22	0
Crimson morocco, 2 clasps	23	0
Sage morocco, 2 long clasps	25	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.]
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE following Selection of MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, in Cases, has been recently received:—

No. 1.—Rosewood Case, Silver Bound, 7¼ by 6 inches, containing—
Proportional Compasses.
Compasses with Moveable Points.
Hair Compasses.
Pen and Pencil Points.
Bow Pen and Pencil *for arcs of one inch radius.*
Bow Pen and Pencil *for arcs of smaller radii.*
Lengthening Bar and Turn Screws.
Two Ivory Handled Drawing Pens.
One Ivory Handled Pricker.
Knife and File.
Protractor and Parallel Ruler of Ivory.

The Instruments are by Elliott, and of very beautiful make, in electrum, price Rs. 175.

No. 2.—Rosewood Case, Silver Bound, 7¼ by 5, contents similar to the above, with exception of the *Proportional Compasses and Pricker*, price Rs. 145.

No. 3.—Mahogany Case, 7¼ by 4½ containing—
A selection of excellent Instruments in Brass Compasses with Pen and Pencil Legs.
Compasses, Needle Points.
Bow Pen and Bow Pencil.
Two Ivory Handled Drawing Pens.
Parallel Ruler and Protractor in Ivory, price ... Rs. 48 0

The following are by PARKES, maker to the Ordnance Department:—

No. 1.—Mahogany Case, price... Rs. 50 0
Proportional Compasses.
Compasses with moveable points.
Compasses plain.
Bow Pen.
Bow Pencil.
Pen and Pencil Legs.
Drawing Pen.
Lengthening Bar.
Ivory Parallel Ruler and Protractor.

No. 2.—Mahogany Case ... Rs. 32 0
The same as above, except the Proportional Compass.

POCKET SETS ... Rs. 9 0
Compasses with shifting points Pen and Pencil Legs.

BRASS SETS in fish skin cases ... Rs. 18

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs	As.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Suez Bay	2	0
Manilla Bay	1	8
Maulmain River	1	8
Zanzibar	2	0
Maulmain Harbour	1	0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	8
Gulf of Cutch (2 sheets)	4	0
Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	8
Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal, from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Teavoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Persian Gulf (2 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	0
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
Bombay Harbour	2	8
Several Bays near Cape Horn	2	0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	0
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for July 1863, contains—
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On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	„	
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„	
„ 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	„	
„ 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	„	
On demand				
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	„	
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11d.	„	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	„
Do. do. 6 do.	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
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Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„	
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„	
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„	
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	„	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
„ 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
„ 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
on Demand				
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
On Ireland	do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards		2 per ct. per annum.	
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice		3	„
Do.	do. 6 do	4	„
Do.	do. 12 do.	5	„

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 18th June 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

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THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

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IRELAND ... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4	do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 3	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 2	do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 1	do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland	On demand	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		6 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum.			
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—			
On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rupee	
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	„
On Demand	1s.	11⅛d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2·56 cts.		„
3 Do. Do. ... „	2·53 „		„
On Demand ... „	2·50 „		„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.
„ 4	do.	1s.	11⅞d.
„ 3	do.	1s.	11¾d.
„ 2	do.	1s.	11⅝d.
„ 1	do.	1s.	11½d.
On demand		1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes		1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

New Advertisements.

THE AMATEURS OF H. M.'s 103rd ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILEERS, assisted by Mr. BURY, will have the honor of appearing in their Theatre at Colaba with entirely new Scenery, Dresses &c., in the much admired Comic Drama, in two Acts, by CHARLES DANCE, Esq. entitled—"A WONDERFUL WOMAN;" to be followed by a SAILOR'S HORNPIPE, by J. VERNER. The whole to conclude with the ORIGINAL FARCE, in one Act, by CHARLES SELBY, entitled—"BOOTS AT THE SWAN."

Dress Boxes ... Rs. 3
Second Boxes ... „ 1

NOTICE.—Mr. JULIUS HUNI has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.
Cochin, 1st July 1863. VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to, or having claims on the estate of the late Captain ELLSWORTH, 3rd Dragoon Guards, are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, after which date no further claims will be entertained.
JAS. SWINBURNE, Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards, President of Committee of Adjustment.
Ahmednuggur, 1st July 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship *Marinus*, Keenan, Master, from Kurrachee, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of the same; otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July 1863.

TO THE TRADE.—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

NOTICE.—The consignee of one Cow arrived per Ship *Sphynx*, from Kurrachee, is requested to take her on shore immediately, otherwise it will be kept on board at the risk and expense of the owner.
R. DAVIDSON, Master of the ship *Marinus*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the time mentioned in the Letters of Allotment of Shares in the "BANK OF INDIA" as that within which the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank were to be signed has been extended from the 10th to the 17th of July instant. Allottees of Shares who shall not have signed the Deeds and paid the first Call on or before the 17th instant, will have forfeited the shares allotted to them.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor for the Bank of India.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DWARKANATH JUGGONATH, of Bombay, Hindoo, hath contracted with PREMMA MUNNA, GUZIA PREMMA and SUDDA GOWA, also of Bombay, Hindoos, to mortgage to them his fourth share in all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House and Premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Girgaum road, without the Fort, and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the East side thereof by the Oart of Vassewdeo Wiswanathjee, on the West side thereof by the Public road leading to Breach Candy, on the North side thereof by the house of Bhugwantrao and Suddanund Ramchunderjee, and on the South side thereof by the house of Wassoodew Wittojee, and containing by admeasurement 457 square yards, or thereabouts; and which said piece of land is standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the late Dwarkajee Sunkerjee, and is assessed under No. 61, and which said piece of land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 431. Any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said premises, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the Mortgagees, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim there may be. Dated this 13th day of July 1863.
KELLY & HORE, Solicitors.

INK, BLACKWOOD'S INK.

HERBERT & Co. have a small Parcel of this superior and universally approved Ink just landed, and now opened out in their Godown, in white stoneware bottles of the following sizes and quality:—
STEEL PEN INK, Quarts, Pints, and Gills.
COPYING INK, warranted, Quarts and Pints.
BLUE, TINTED, AND RED INK, in Quarts, Pints, Gills, and small bottles.
N. B.—Banks and Houses taking a gross of bottles, or any quantity above the value of Rs. 25, will be entitled to wholesale rates.
The above parcel comprises about 500 Gallons.
HERBERT & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD AND POPULAR BOOKS NOT LATELY AVAILABLE HAVE BEEN NOW RECEIVED.

FAIRBAIRN'S USEFUL INFORMATION for ENGINEERS. 2 vols., crown 8vo., cloth... Rs.	14	0
TOM CRINGLE'S LOG, by M. Scott. 12mo., cloth.	3	0
——illustrated	4	0
SOYERS'S MODERN HOUSEWIFE. Cr. 8vo., cloth	5	0
THE CHANNINGS, by Mrs. Wood	4	8
ROBERTSON'S (Lieut.-Col.) CATECHISM on the FIELD EXERCISES	3	12
HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN (*used at the Cathedral*)	3	12
WILKIE COLLINS'S DEAD SECRET	3	12
——QUEEN OF HEARTS	3	12
ÆSOP'S FABLES, illustrated by Tenniel	1	12
SISTERHOODS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, by Margaret Goodman. Crown 8vo., cloth.	4	8
ELEGANT ARTS FOR LADIES, *illustrated* Crown 8vo. cloth	2	12
LADY CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS TO HER DAUGHTER, by G. A. Sala	2	12
JOYCE'S SCIENTIFIC DIALOGUES. New edn.	3	4
SIR E. CUST'S ANNALS of the WARS of the 18th and 19th CENTURIES. Vol. 1 to 5, each	3	8
GUIZOT'S EMBASSY at the COURT of St. JAMES'S. 12mo. cloth	4	0
CORRESPONDENCE OF LEIGH HUNT, edited by his Son. 2 vols., 8vo.	16	0
PROFESSOR DANIEL WILSON'S PRE-HISTORIC MAN. 2 vols., 8vo., cloth	21	0
Mrs. GROTE'S COLLECTED PAPERS. 8vo., cloth.	8	8
MAURITIUS OR THE ISLE OF FRANCE, by the Rev. P. Fleming	2	0
NEW NOVEL, by the author of "Quits":—"AT ODDS." 2 vols.	16	0
HOOPER'S WATERLOO CAMPAIGN. 8vo., cloth.	11	4
NORTH AND SOUTH, by a White Republican. Cr. 8vo., cloth	6	12
W. H. RUSSELL'S NORTH and SOUTH, Letters from the Seat of War. 2 vols.	16	0
ASK MAMMA, by the author of "Jorrocks Jaunts." 8vo	11	0
SHELTON'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY DIFFICULTIES	3	12
DUMAS' THREE MUSKETEERS	1	4
FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE. 12mo. cloth.	3	4
PROFESSOR CREASY'S DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD	6	12
SEMI DETACHED HOUSE, by Lady Lewis	1	12
THACKERAY'S ENGLISH HUMORISTS. 12mo.	1	12
MEMOIRS of the REVD. J. POLEHAMPTON	3	4
D'ISRAELI'S NOVELS complete in 10 vols., crown 8vo., cloth	20	0
GORDIAN KNOT, by Shirly Brooks, illustrated by Tenniel, *reduced to*	6	8
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CAPTAIN GALTON'S ART of TRAVEL. Cr. 8vo.	4	12

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Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

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MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Commercial.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 14th July 1863.

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Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	101
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Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	130 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
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FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	No enquiry.
To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 485 to 490
New Oomravuttee	" 450 to 455
New Compta	" 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 440 to 445
New Veeravul	" 445 to 456
New Khandeish	" 430 to 435
New Poratchee	" 460 to 465
New Accote	" 470 to 475
New Mangalore	" 450 to 455

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat " 7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 32 to 33
" 37 to 38
Niger " 25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 13	Sydney Eggers	Campbell	Liverpool 23 April.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
July 13	Postilion	Greve	Batavia.
	Africa	Bowie	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Africa*, to Calcutta.—Mr. D. Cargill.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The folllowing vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Neptune's Car*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Duke of Newcastle*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Castlemain*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 13TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—100 packages Cloves, 118 cwt. 14 lbs., Jairam Visram; 4 packages Sundries, C. Framjee Nowrojee; 50 bales Orchillaweed, 173½ cwt., Hurjeebhoy Jumall.

Shannon.—105 bales Cotton, 368 cwt., Jules, Siegfried and Co.; 461 packages Cloves, 552 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 145 bags Black Pepper, 172 cwt. 21 lbs., Steuart and Co.; 50 bales Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 18 bags Coffee, 27 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Bucephalus.—9¼ chests Chundroose, 19¼ cwt., Doolubdass Purbhoodass and Co.

For Liverpool.

Excellent.—325 bundles Jingelly Seed, 162¼ cwt., 85 bags Linseed, 42¼ cwt., 290 bundles Country Gall, 145 cwt., Dhunjee Luckhmechund and Co.; 108 bales Cotton, 360¼ cwt., Ravaghur Cooverghur.

Dalkeith.—55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Sobhagchund Moolchund.

Albion.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Doolubdass Purbhoodass; 75 bales Cotton, 262¼ cwt., Merwanjee Neserwanjee.

Glee Maiden.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

Sea Queen.—200 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.

Morning Light.—600 bundles Linseed, 300 cwt., Megraz Woomernamull; 2 bundles Linseed, 1 cwt., Jairam Visram; 10 bags Sursee Seed, 15 cwt., H. Arjoon.

Thetis.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Shard.—Half bale Cotton, 1¼ cwt., Ebraim Noordin and Co.

Norah Graeme.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Khatesey Tullsey.

Contest.—3 cases Sundries, Robert Watson.

Belle Isle.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Cursonjee Canjee; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khetsey Sakurchund; 50 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Nurrotumdass Gopaldass; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Cooverjee Premjee.

Malden.—109 bundles Hemp, 98 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Queen of the East.—201 bales Cotton, 703¼ cwt., Luckumsey Sewjee and Co.; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey and Co.

Sirocco.—900 bags Rape Seed, 1,350 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Duke of Newcastle.—1,140 bags Rape Seed, 4,710 cwt., Fernandise.

Castlemain.—1,200 bags Sursee Seed, 1,800 cwt., Fernandise.

Star of Brunswick.—38 bales Orchillaweed, 131 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs., Abdool Hossen Essoopbhoy.

Zuleika.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.

John Linn.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Zobeah.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—38 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

For Galle.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—12 packages Sundries, P. and O. S. N. Company.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of July 2, announced the arrivals of the *Wide Awake*, Nacoda, from Mauritius 4th June; and *Armenian*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 5, Barque *Queen of England*, Goodwin, from London 17th March.
Barque *Birch Grove*, Byron, from Melbourne 24th May.
French Ship *Mansart*, DeCalch, from Pondicherry 4th July.
Do. 6, French Ship *Canova*, Moulin, from Pondicherry 5th July.
Ship *Clara*, Barrow, from Melbourne 30th May.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Screw Steamer *Nemesis*, Coleman, from Suez, Aden, and Galle 4th July.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 13.
Lamb, First Class Veterinary Surgeon W., R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.
Hancock, Lieut. G. E., R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Fraser, Surgeon J. G., Medical Department, on leave, to Poona.
Ustrehan, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 13TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.
1. A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A. M., at the Hospital of H. M.'s 18th Regt. N. I., for the purpose of reporting on and disposing of several articles of Dead Stock belonging to that Hospital:—
President.—Surgeon Major Mohaffy, 103rd Regt.
Members.—Surgeon Major Trestrail, 18th Regt. N. I., and Staff Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium.
2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—
Lieut. Reeves, 103rd Regt., from 13th to 20th July 1863, to proceed to Poona.
Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, Presidency Surgeon 3rd District, for 30 days from the date of departure, to proceed to the Deccan.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 11th July 1863.
Ensign J. Galway, 103rd Foot, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 8th June 1863.
Captain J. Blair, V. C., is confirmed in the appointment of 2nd in Command 2nd Cavalry with effect from 1st Dec. 1862.
His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—
6th Dragoons.—Lieut. and Adjutant J. Fitzsimon, from 5th June to 5th December 1863, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.
The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery—A Battery (18th Brigade).—Lieut. P. H. Harcourt, from 1st July to 31st July 1863, in extension to remain at Ghizree, on medical certificate.
23rd Regt. N. L. I.—Lieut. W. R. Adams, Paid doing duty officer 27th N. I. or 1st Belooch Battalion, from 23rd June to 22nd July 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th July 1863.
Mr. A. W. Campbell, Assistant Surveyor of the Back Bay Survey, is allowed ten days privilege leave to proceed to Poona.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Andrew's, Calcutta, on the 1st July, by the Revd. J. C. Herdman, Mr. Henry Gwyther, to Miss Mary Forbes Stuart.

DEATHS.

At Colaba, on the 29th of June, of cholera, Captain W. Edgeworth, H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards.
At Ootacamund, on the 2nd July, William Anthony, the beloved son of the Revd. Octavius Dean, Chaplain of Trichinopoly, aged 10 months.
At Bangalore, on the 3rd July, Mr. James William Fisher, step son of Battery Quarter Master G. Bacon, R. H. Arty., aged 21 years, 2 months and 26 days.
At Mercara, on the 2nd July, of Croup, Stella Winifred, the fourth daughter of Fife Major Frank O'Berne, 25th Regt. M. N. I., aged 4 months and 10 days.
At Agra, on the 5th instant, C. J. Davis, Esq., Collector of Customs.

Post Office Notices.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mails for Zanzibar, per Barque *Bon Accord*, will be closed on or about the 15th instant.

The Mails for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 16th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 6TH JULY TO THE 12TH JULY (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
July 6	29.633	29.574	79.2	87.5	76.0	80.0	None.	0.05
" 7	29.560	29.504	79.2	78.4	77.0	75.3	"	0.43
" 8	29.535	29.474	78.0	79.8	76.0	78.2	+ 4	0.96
" 9	29.544	29.476	76.2	82.3	75.2	79.0	+ 1	1.70
" 10	29.595	29.529	76.4	80.8	75.2	78.4	None.	2.89
" 11	29.639	29.537	78.6	85.6	76.1	80.5	"	0.39
" 12			Sun	day.				3.69

July 6.—Overcast with nimbi; very light rain.
" 7.—Overcast with nimbi; light rain.
" 8.—Overcast; smart showers of rain.
" 9.—Do. do. do.
" 10.—Do. do. do.
" 11.—Clouded with nimbi; light rain.

CALENDAR.—JULY, 1863.

New Moon ......Thursday 16d. 3h. 44.6m. A.M.
First Quarter......Friday 24d. 2h. 23.4m. A.M.
Full Moon.........Thursday 30d. 6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	14	Uranus rises at 3.27.	5 32	6 39	10 9	10 32	Date 11th July Time—9h. 00m. 9.0s.
Wed.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	10 55	11 13	
Thur.	16	Mars rises at 7.33.	5 32	6 39	11 33	11 52	
Fri.	17	Mars sets at 8.23.	5 32	6 39	0 9	0 24	
Sat.	18	Uranus sets at 4.29.	5 33	6 39	0 41	0 57	
Sun.	19	7th Sun. after Trinity	5 33	6 39	1 13	1 29	
Mon.	20	Margaret.	5 34	6 38	1 47	2 2	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 14th.—First French Revolution, the Bastile destroyed, 1789.—Erzeroum destroyed by a second earth quake; immense loss of life, 1859.
Wednesday 15th.—Buonaparte surrendered to Captain Maitland, 1815.—Massacre of English women and children at Cawnpore by Nana Saheb, 1857.
Thursday 16th.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
Friday 17th.—Isaac Watts born, 1674.—Cawnpore retaken by General Havelock, 1857.
Saturday 18th.—Petrarch, the celebrated Italian poet died, 1374.
Sunday 19th.—Second Battle of Cutwa, 1763.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822.—Lord Elphinstone died, 1860.
Monday 20th.—Earl of Elgin Governor General of Canada, 1811.—Treaty of Peace, 1815.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 2	KURRACHEE	July 4
AGRA	July 7	LAHORE	July 4
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 7
BANGALORE	July 7	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	June 27	MEERUT	July 7
CALCUTTA	July 3	OUDH	July 4
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 4
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	June 30	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 20	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE
Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863.

WE subjoin a letter on "the Cotton Trade of Egypt" by Mr. Samuel Smith, whose letters on the Cotton Trade of India, published in this Journal some two months ago, excited so much attention. Mr. Smith took the opportunity, on his journey to Europe, of making personal investigations when in Egypt, into the various phases of the cotton question as affecting the trade in this staple, in that country, and the results of his personal observation and inquiries are embodied in the letter which we now place before our readers. It will be read with interest by those connected with this important article of commerce in this part of India. Egypt already takes rank next to India as a field for cotton supply on the score of quantity, while it has long been ahead of it as regards the quality of the article supplied. Moreover the impetus given to the culture of cotton in cotton-growing countries, from the enormous rise in prices consequent on the cutting off of the American source of supply, has told with marvellous effect on Egypt. Mr. Smith says that whereas the average production prior to the crisis resulting from the American war "was 600,000 to 700,000 cantars per annum, equal to about 150,000 bales American size (the cantar being nearly 100 lbs. English), this year the yield is supposed to be nearly 1,200,000 cantars, say 250,000 bales same size, and the extent of land planted this spring is believed to be again 30 per cent. more; so that if the season is favourable, a crop of 1,600,000 cantars, equal to 350,000 bales of the weight of the American, may be looked for next year." Such is the fertility of the soil in Lower Egypt, that with the present system of simple and easy irrigation in which there is room for great improvement, the yield of cotton per acre is often as much as 300 or 400 lbs., an average which Mr. Smith says is very considerably above that of America, while the average yield in India is not much above 70 lbs.! Mr. Smith mentions a case where the yield this year was nearly 1,000 lbs. to the acre, "worth about £120, as the quality was very fine." This of course was an extreme case, but the average yield in Egypt, under a system of agriculture capable of considerable improvement, is in Mr. Smith's opinion, after a survey of the best cotton fields in India and America, scarcely equalled in value "in any part of the world." An interesting feature of the Egyptian cotton trade which Mr. Smith mentions "is the extensive introduction of English gins;" these, he says, "were introduced a few years ago, but it is only this last season that they have come into play on a large scale." It is computed that a third of the crop this season has been cleaned by machinery, and the profits reaped by these establishments are reputed to "have been enormous, some of them clearing the cost of the machinery, and leaving a large surplus the first season; it is expected that the bulk of the crop will be cleaned by them next year, and the native hand method, which is the same in principle as the Indian churka, must soon die out." Mr. Smith gives some interesting details regarding the Arab fellahs or cultivators and their social condition, in many aspects of which they appear to contrast favourably with the Indian cultivator. He says it is quite common "to find farmers who have 200, 400 or even 600 cantars of cotton to sell, or as much as would be a respectable crop in a Southern plantation. In this respect they are totally different from the ryots of India who produce petty quantities, seldom so much as five bales each. In Egypt therefore it is much easier to deal direct with the growers than in India, and several Europeans are settled in the interior partly for that purpose, besides the contract laws are very stringent and bargains are very faithfully fulfilled by the fellahs. It is not customary in Egypt for the grower to sell his cotton fields before they are picked as it is universally in India, and this removes the most painful source of dishonesty and fraud;" and cotton it appears cannot be bought much cheaper in the interior than at Alexandria. The evidences, however, of the insecurity of property and of bad government common to all oriental governments and countries, are not wanting in Egypt. It puzzles every one, says Mr. Smith, "to know what these cultivators do with their money; they have got, this year, eight millions sterling for their cotton crop, which three years ago only realised one and a half millions, and many of them are known to be very rich, but the wealth is not visible, little more capital is expended on their lands, and many of them go on borrowing money at usurious rates of interest. It is conjectured that great quantities of specie are being buried—and the real reason probably is that they are afraid of being thought wealthy and so expose to the exactions of the Government." Mr. Smith takes a very hopeful view of the future of the Egyptian cotton trade. He considers it to be on a par at the very least with the Confederate States of America and "entirely superior to India." It is a country, he says, in which "capital and intelligence would earn a large and certain return if a stable government could be relied upon." If prices were only half what they are at present, cotton could still be cultivated in Egypt at a large profit, and whatever may be the result of the American war, Egypt will be able to hold its own. Indeed it has done this for years, and during a period when the American supply has never failed us; for the Egyptian cotton trade has been steadily growing for the last twenty years. It has steadily increased in quantity, and has invariably commanded a price for its better qualities, equal to the best American. On the other hand Mr. Smith considers that in India "the swollen and artificially sustained production would certainly collapse, for at such prices it wou not pay as a great staple crop."

COPIES of the Order in Council authorising the enlistment of officers and men and the equipment and fitting out of vessels of war for the service of the Emperor of China issued on the 30th August last year; and of a subsequent order extending and enlarging the provisions of the first—issued on the 9th January last,—have been laid before Parliament on the motion of Mr. Liddell, whose recent elaborate display in the House of Commons on Chinese affairs, came to such an inglorious end. The effect of the first order in Council was to suspend the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act so as to enable such of Her Majesty's subjects as might feel so disposed to "engage in and enter the Naval and Military service of the Emperor of China," and making it lawful for "Horatio Nelson Lay, one of Her Majesty's subjects, and Sherard Osborn, a Captain in Her Majesty's Navy, to enter into the Military and Naval service of the said Emperor, and to accept any money, pay or reward for their services, and to fit and equip, purchase, and acquire ships or vessels of war for the use of the said Emperor, and to engage and enlist British subjects to enter the Military and Naval service of the said Emperor." This power of enlistment for Chinese service was given only to Mr. Lay and to Captain Osborn, and the force of the order in Council only continued till the first of September next. The order in Council promulgated in January last extends the license of service for two years from September next, and makes it lawful for *all military officers* "in Her Majesty's service to enter into the Military service of the Emperor of China, and to accept any commission, warrant, or other appointment under the said Emperor, and to accept any money, pay or reward for their services." The order in Council farther permits officers who may take service to go to any place or places beyond seas—in fact leaves them at perfect liberty in connexion with this Chinese service, to do as they may feel inclined, being restrained neither by the Admiralty authorities, nor the Horse Guards.

THE *Delhi Gazette* of the 7th instant has the following items of intelligence regarding the death of the Ameer Dost Mohammed, which now seems removed from the region of doubt:

"The following is from Peshawur dated 29th June:—At about five P.M. this evening, Shummoo, a native of Bhootkhauk arrived here from Cabool in four days, and delivered letters of the Cabool merchants to the merchants of this place. The contents of their letters were as follows:—

"Do not send any goods to Cabool, as the Ameer is dead in Heerat, and the roads unsafe."

"The aged Dost died in Heerat on Friday the 10th Zelhij, the Day of Eed, about the 29th May, after having presented his own sword to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan and thus appointed him his successor. Shahnawaz Nawaz Khan the son of Sooltan Ahmed Jan [illegible], and Mohamed Uzeez Khan, and Sikundur Khan [illegible], and charge of Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan [illegible] under the Candahar and were put in irons [illegible] had arrived in Auzim Khan was on his way [illegible] Sirdar Mahomed homed Shurreef Khan is to [illegible] Cabool. Sirdar Mahomed [illegible] Heerat; Sirdar Shere Allee [illegible] be appointed the ruler of to look after public affairs [illegible] Khan to remain in Cabool [illegible] affairs."

THE COTTON TRADE OF EGYPT.

A SHORT trip to Egypt and a visit to some of its interior cotton marts has enabled the writer to collect some useful information regarding its trade, which may be interesting as a sequel to the letters from India. No one in travelling through Lower Egypt can fail to be struck with the extraordinary fetility of the country; the fields are loaded with rich crops of grain, wherever water can be procured the soil is inexhaustible in its yield, and two, and often three successive crops are taken off the land in the same year.

A glance at the country is sufficient to show that it is admirably fitted for the production of cotton. The plant is a tall and most luxuriant one, growing when sufficient water is applied, to the height of a man, and loaded with rich pods, and is incomparably superior to the weak, diminutive plant most common in India. The system of agriculture in Egypt is the reverse of that which prevails in India. There the water is supplied naturally by the copious rains of the monsoon; but, in this country, scarcely any rain falls, and cultivation can only be carried on by irrigation. In Upper Egypt, where the valley of the Nile is very narrow, this irrigation is chiefly effected by the overflow of the river; but, in Lower Egypt, otherwise termed the Delta of the Nile, and which comprises two-thirds of the cultivable land of the country, the irrigation is artificial. The province is traversed by a net work of canals, forking off from the main arteries of the Nile, and along these canals, as well as the main branches of the Nile (for that river reaches the sea by various channels), there are erected an immense number of water-wheels for raising or pumping up the water to irrigate the land. Each of these wheels is turned by a couple of bullocks, and the small stream of water discharged from the wheel is conducted by mud channels into the fields. The whole country is a dead level, so that the water can be conveyed for miles if desired, and fields submerged to a uniform depth of a few inches when requisite. Everything in Egypt depends upon irrigation; where water cannot be obtained, the desert soon usurps dominion, and large tracts of country that in ancient times were densely peopled are now only wastes of sand. Egypt itself, indeed, is but a fertile strip of land forming the valley of the Nile, all around it stretches a trackless wilderness. No crop in Egypt depends so much upon irrigation as cotton. Other products, such as breadstuffs, can thrive with but a few waterings in the year; but cotton, to yield well, needs to be watered every week or two, from the time it is sown till it is ripe. Not only the quantity but the character of the crop depends upon this,—for where irrigation is scanty the staple is short and dry, while an abundant supply of water makes it long and silky. The amount of cotton that can be grown in this country depends, therefore, upon the facilities of irrigation far more than upon any other circumstance.

Having premised these general remarks, we may now refer more particularly to the present condition of the cotton trade in Egypt. The high prices of the last two years have given, as might be expected, a remarkable stimulus to this trade. Previous to the crisis when prices ruled at the ordinary level—say 7d. or 8d.—cotton was a profitable crop—probably the most so of any grown in Egypt; but now that prices are trebled, it has become immensely profitable. An acre of land indifferently cultivated will yield £25 worth of produce, and, under skilful cultivation, as much as £50—a value scarcely equalled in any part of the world. The consequence is, that the crop of cotton this year is some 30 per cent. greater than the last, and that again was as much above the one before. The average production prior to this crisis was 600,000 to 700,000 cantars per annum, equal to about 150,000 bales American size (the cantar is nearly 100lbs. English). This year the yield is supposed to be nearly 1,200,000 cantars, say 250,000 bales same size, and the extent of land planted this spring is believed to be again 30 per. cent. more; so that, if the season is favourable, a crop of 1,600,000 cantars, equal to 350,000 bales of the weight of American, may be looked for next year. Indeed, the only circumstance which limits the spread of cotton culture is want of water and scarcity of labour. To remedy the first of these a number of new canals would require to be cut; and, what is even more important, a large number of steam pumping engines be set up. Several of the richer proprietors—especially the Pashas, who own large tracts of country—are now getting them out from England, and it is said nearly 100 are daily at work. The efficiency of these engines, as compared with the primitive water-wheels, is immense. They raise a great volume of water which can copiously irrigate hundreds of acres; whereas the water-wheel, turned by a couple of bullocks, raises but a mere driblet. Till capital is liberally applied to the country for opening up new canals, and supplying pumping machines, the increase of cotton cultivation cannot go much further, for already it has nearly exhausted the irrigational power of the country.

But the scarcity of labour is also a serious check—the population of the country is not more than two millions and the rural inhabitants, as in all Eastern countries, are lazy and apathetic. Besides, the Government has been in the habit of making heavy drafts upon the population of the country for unproductive purposes: for instance, 20,000 men are labouring by compulsion on the Suez Canal at the present time, though every practical man knows it will be a failure. Much, however, is hoped from the superior intelligence of the new Viceroy; who is himself the greatest cotton grower in the country, having this year produced a crop of 40,000 cantars, and sold it for £350,000; and no one is more anxious than he to develop the resources of the country.

If Egypt was under a stable and enlightened Government, which encouraged the influx of population and capital, the cultivation of cotton would be vastly increased. Lower Egypt contains some three millions of acres of arable soil, and if sufficient labour and means of irrigation existed, it might and would become one great cotton field. Cotton, however, is too exhausting a crop to be grown successively on the same soil, it cannot be raised in alternate years with advantage, so that one million and a half of acres might be put under cotton annually in Lower Egypt. Hitherto the growth of cotton has been confined to that province, but now it is spreading to the upper valley of the Nile, and a large addition might be made to the yield from that quarter. But to make these figures convey a clearer idea, it is necessary to advert to the average yield of cotton per acre. Many of my readers may be astonished when they hear that it is generally put down at three to four cantars, say 300 to 400 lbs. per acre, or very considerably above the average of America. The average yield in India is probably not more than 70lbs. per acre, while the quality is vastly inferior, so that the produce of cotton in Egypt, taking quantity and quality together, *is about eight-fold more valuable than in India.* It may be added, however, that the yield of cotton in Egypt depends, as already observed, mainly upon the application of water. On some soils it is as low as two cantars, and on others as high as six or seven, and the writer was credibly informed of one case where the yield this year was ten cantars per feddan, or acre, say nearly 1,000 lbs., worth about £120, as the quality was very fine. From these simple facts it may be easily seen that there is a latent capability of producing a cotton crop in Egypt that would bulk largely even in comparison with that of America, say from one to two millions of bales: but, under existing circumstances, it does not seem probable that the production can be pushed on continuously at more than 50,000 or 75,000 bales per annum.

The interior economy of Egypt, in many respects resembles that of India, the cultivators are Arabs, instead of Hindoos, collected into villages under a curious system of local administration; the land is held direct from the Government, subject to the payment of a land-tax, which is now very light in comparison with the value of the produce. There are, however, large tracts of land held in fee-simple by Pashas, who are, generally, members of the reigning family, and have received it in grants from the Government. Most of these Pashas are large cotton growers, and they are the chief importers of pumping machines, as well as the best farmers. The common Arab cultivators are styled fellahs, and many of them also farm large tracts of land; it is quite common to find farmers who have 200, 400, or even 600, cantars of cotton to sell, or as much as would be a respectable crop in a Southern plantation. In this respect they are totally different from the ryots of India, who produce petty quantities, seldom so much as five bales each. In Egypt, therefore, it is much easier to deal direct with the growers than in India, and several Europeans are settled in the interior partly for that purpose; besides the contract laws are very stringent, and bargains are very faithfully fulfilled by the fellahs. Moreover, it is not customary in Egypt for the grower to sell his cotton fields before they are picked, as it is universally in India, and this removes the most fruitful source of dishonesty and fraud. The fellahs of Egypt are a very keen and penurious class; they are well aware of the value of their cotton, and it cannot be bought at any point in the interior much cheaper than at Alexandria. But it puzzles every one to know what they do with their money; they have got, this year, eight millions sterling for their cotton crop, which three years ago only realised one and a half millions, and many of them are known to be very rich; but the wealth is not visible; little more capital is expended on their lands, and many of them go on borrowing money at usurious rates of interest. It is conjectured that great quantities of specie are being buried, as is the custom, more or less, all through the East; and the real reason probably is that they are afraid of being thought wealthy, and so exposed to the exactions of the Government. There is also another way in which the cultivators are investing their savings little suspected in England, and that is in the purchase of negro slaves; though the traffic is prohibited by the laws of the country, it is secretly winked at, and still goes on to a considerable extent.

A very interesting feature in the cotton trade of Egypt is the extensive introduction of English gins for separating the cotton from the seed. The use of them commenced a few years ago, but it is only this last season that they have come into play on a large scale. A great number of ginning establishments have been set a-going this season, several of them containing from 50 to 100 gins, and it is computed that about one-third of the crop has been cleaned by machinery this season. The profits reaped by these establishments have been enormous, some of them clearing the cost of the machinery and leaving a large surplus the first season; but the heyday of their prosperity is gone by, for great numbers of gins are coming out, and new establishments setting all over the country. It is expected that the bulk of the crop will be cleaned by them next year, and the native hand method which is the same in principle as the Indian churka, must soon die out. All of these gins are on the roller principle, and answer admirably; they clean the cotton with great rapidity, and with very little injury to the staple. Some of the factories can turn out 200 to 300 lbs. of cotton per day to each gin. The chief advantage of this machinery is, that it enables the cotton to be cleaned much more rapidly and at less cost than by the native method, and it relieves a great amount of labour which can be applied to more profitable purposes. After this year it is probable that the great bulk of the Egyptian crop will be ready for market by March. In former years it was not finished till June or July. In connection with this it may be observed that the cotton season in Egypt corresponds closely with that in America. The cotton is planted in April, and picking commences in September, going on for three or four months. The plant is an annual, as in America, and over nearly the whole of India.

It may be observed in conclusion, that Egypt is a most hopeful land to all interested in the cotton trade. It is at least on a par with the Southern States of America, so far as productiveness is concerned, and entirely superior to India. It is a country, moreover, in which capital and intelligence would earn a large and certain return if a stable government could be relied upon. If land could be purchased in Egypt, or long leases obtained (about which I cannot give an opinion), it would offer a most tempting field for cotton planting to Europeans. The profits at present prices would be immense, and even at half these it would pay remarkably well; but every one conversant with Indian agriculture knows well that European investments in cotton planting are almost certain to fail, the poverty of the yield and the social system of the country, which prevent large estates being either obtained or worked give the European small prospect of return for his outlay. Moreover, the climate of India, especially in the best cotton districts, is most oppressive and enervating. During eight months out of twelve, a European would find it impossible to superintend out-door operations in the day time, or could only do so at the peril of his life; but in Egypt the climate for eight months is cool and delightful, and in the summer months far from unhealthy. It has, indeed, one of the most salubrious climates in the world.

Lastly, it may be added that, whatever the result of the American war, Egypt can hold its own. If American cotton fall to 10d. per lb., cotton in Egypt will pay remarkably well, and its cultivation will be pushed to the utmost; but India will come to a stand-still. If American cotton should ever again be grown for 7d. per lb., still Egypt would not go back, for at that price it pays very fairly; but in India the swollen and artificially sustained production would certainly collapse for at such prices it would not pay as a great staple crop. Such, upon a fair balance, appears to be the respective advantages of the three countries.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Levant, 12th May 1863.

N. B.—In estimating the amount of Egyptian cotton in bales, I have reduced it roughly to the size of American bales, say 420 lbs. nett, as the standard best known in England. The size of the Egyptian bales is so constantly varying, owing to the increase in the dimensions of the cotton presses coming out from England, that they are no guide to the real quantity. In comparison with former years, the average this year is supposed to be 5 cwt. nett: a few years ago it was only 2½ cwt.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM CHINA.

(*Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.*)

HONGKONG, *23rd June.*

Per French steamer.
Opium, Patna $600; no consumption; tendency downwards.
Malwa, $660; market dull.
Bill, Rs. 236 per $100.

HONGKONG, *23rd June.*

Patna, $600 to 605.
Malwa, $670.
Exchange, 235 Rupees.
Steamer *China*, arrived from Bombay.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

NEGAPATAM, *12th July*, 1-15 P.M.
Steamer *Penang* anchored.

GALLE, *12th July*, 4 P.M.
French Steamer *Imperatrice* sailed for China.

GALLE, *13th July*, 7-26 A.M.
French Steamer *Dounai* anchored from China.

GALLE, *13th July*, 4-16 P.M.
French Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

LOCAL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ottawa*, Captain Angove, which leaves our harbour this day for China, &c., at 9 A. M., carries on board thirteen hundred and fourteen chests of Malwa Opium and the following Passengers:—
For Galle.—Mr. C. Gaddum; and Mr. Leechmans.
2nd Class.—Mr. Basett.
For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Ruttonjee; and Ensign Cave.
For Hongkong.—Mr. Essa Fazel; Mr. Branjee Peeroo; Mr. Nuthoo Javer; and two second class natives.
For Sydney.—Mr. G. A. Fillett, (2nd Class.)

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 13th July 1863.

BROACH.—Rainy wind westerly.
BULSAR.—Heavy Rain.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy.
GALLE.—Fine light winds.
GOA.—Densely clouded wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy wind light S. W.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy wind westerly.
MADRAS.—Fine wind S. Ther. 83 Bar. 30. 5.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Fair.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 11th July 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 5,225,000
Public Deposits	" 5,386,182
Other Deposits	" 16,861,904
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	" 446,171
Rest	" 474,555
Rupees...	28,393,812

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs. 5,647,961
Credit Accounts on do. do.	" 1,433,458
Bills discounted	" 7,291,926
Dead Stock	" 489,519
Balances with Branches and Agents	" 5,348,842
Government Reserve—Cash	" 1,386,182
Cash and Currency Notes	" 6,795,924
Rupees...	28,393,812

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of	2,060,711
An increase in other Deposits of	1,138,760
An increase in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of	957
An increase in the Rest of	1,4217
An increase in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	141,040
An increase on Credit accounts on Do. of	471,738
A decrease in Bills Discounted of	463,773
A decrease in Dead Stock of	58
A decrease in Balances with Branches and Agents of	782,264
A decrease in Government Reserve of	2,060,711
An increase in cash and currency notes of	1,787,251

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th July 1863.

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 59,397.
Amount........ Rs. 34,975 14 8
MERCHANDIZE.
Amount........ " 27,241 2 6
Total... Rs. 62,217 1 2

Corresponding Week last year, Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 39,540.
Amount........ Rs. 21,687 15 7
MERCHANDIZE.
Amount........ " 21,844 9 8
Total... Rs. 43,532 9 3

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE first monthly meeting after the recess was held at the Grant College, on the 14th instant, there being present Dr. Haines in the chair, Drs. Thom, Johnstone, Coles, Hunter, Birdwood, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting, and of a committee meeting convened in April last, were read and confirmed. A letter from the Registrar of the College of Physicians, London, acknowledging the receipt of the 7th vol. of the Transactions was read; and on the table were placed communications to the Society from the authors, Drs. Moore and Cook, also Dr. Blanc's Report on the Ghirzee Sanatarium, and some other contributions presented by the head of the Medical Department. Several numbers of the British Medical Journal, the Dublin Quarterly, the Madras Quarterly, the Indian Annals, the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, &c., received since the last meeting; and copies of Dr. Leith's Report on North Canara with Government Resolution thereon, forwarded to the Society by direction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, were also laid on the table.

During the recess, the 8th volume, new series, of the Society's Transactions, was published, and has now been distributed to members, and in official quarters, as usual. The business of the meeting was then proceeded with. Dr. Blanc's paper on the "Semeiotic value of Pain in the right side" being the first paper in the list. In this elaborate and carefully written communication, the author draws attention to the circumstances under which alone the symptom referred to has really a diagnostic value. Discarding the belief (hardly yet exploded) of that any morbid process seated in the liver can be accurately regarded as chronic inflammation, and therefore denying the existence of such a disease as chronic hepatitis, the author proceeds to point out when and why pain in the right side is present in acute inflammatory affection of the liver, attributing then only a negative value to it; and the same holds good in temporary hepatic conjestion, and during the formation of hepatic abscess. Having thus shewn the comparative worthlessness of the symptom in these three affections, the author next proceeds to consider the diseases in which it is of real or positive value, arranging them as follows, viz.: hepatic irritation, and chronic hepatic conjection with slow increase of size in which the pain may be regarded as sympathetic; and hepatalgia, neuralgia intercostalis, and gastralgia, in which the pain is idiopathic. Each of these diseases is discussed seriatim, with its accompanying symptoms and appropriate treatment; and the author concludes with the observation that painful affections of the lungs need never be mistaken for any of the above, having peculiar and clear diagnostic signs in addition to mere pain in the side.

A brief discussion followed the reading of this paper which the meeting considered as very creditable to its author; it was suggested that some illustrative cases would have rendered it more complete; and the character of the pain and its association or otherwise, with tenderness on pressure, were points which might also be profitably enlarged on.

The next communication was Dr. Lumsdaine's "Report on the advantages of Jaisore as a sanatarium," presented by the Principal Inspector General. The hill of Jaisore, situated about 21 miles to the N. E of Deesa, has an elevation of upwards of 3,500 feet, and is, to a certain extent, adapted for a sanatarium. The author observes that were there no other hill in the neighbourhood, this locality might be made use of, but its general inaccessibility and its limited extent would prevent its ever taking the place of Mount Aboo. Six days seem to have been spent in the examination of the hills, the results of which, with meteorological observations and various suggestions as to sites of buildings, &c., occupy the main part of this interesting report; and the author concludes with some remarks on the development of the sanitary resources already at our disposal at the preferable site of Aboo.

Afterwards various passages in the "Annual Report of the Eye Infirmary and Dispensary for 1862," selected by the author, were read to the Society. These had reference to some of the more interesting subjects contained in Mr. Hunter's elaborate and valuable report, and amongst them to the operation of 'extraction' in cataracts, a procedure not followed till lately in Bombay, yet successful enough to warrant its adoption in all appropriate cases. The recently introduced operation of Iridectomy was also several times practised during the last year, with success, and the division of the ciliary muscle, on several occasions. Mr. Hunter remarks that the ophthalmoscope has been put most extensively into requisition, and twice a week demonstration given to the students; some of the more important cases observed are described in detail, with a summary of the conclusions arrived at in the chief classes of cases this instrument has been applied to.

The Annual Report of the Sattara Jail and Hospital for the year 1862, by Dr. Cook, was also brought forward, containing interesting Meteorological remarks, and a description of the Jail buildings, &c., at Sattara.

Some fatal cases of interest were read, and a short discussion followed; after which the best thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. Blanc and the other contributors, and the meeting then separated.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

120 Nenbai widow, &c., *vs.* Ramjee Jaitha.
121 Jumnabai widow, &c., *vs.* Bhunsalee Chuttoorbhooj Sunkerdass.
89 Davidass Ruttonsey *vs.* Foolbai widow.
131 F. L. Brown *vs.* Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

S. COMPTON,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, the 13th July 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Seventh Day, Monday, 13th July 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten A.M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. ARTHUR F. SOUNDY,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. E. W. Flower, W. J. Thomson, W. H. Walker, W. S. Hemson, T. Hipland, W. Michael, C. B. Berry, M. A. Augustus, Dadabhoy Cowasjee, Pandurang Ganoba, and Goolam Mahomed.

THEFT.—Luckmichund Nathoo, No. 43 of the calendar, was arraigned on an indictment for theft. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. It appeared that the prisoner was a servant of the prosecutor, who is a Hindoo carpenter, and lived in his house. On the 11th June last, prosecutor saw his gold neck-chain safe in a box which was secured with a padlock, and of which he kept the key. On the 15th June he missed the chain from the box, and the prisoner at the same time had absconded from the house. On search being made, a key was found in the prisoner's bedding which fitted the padlock on the box. Prisoner on being apprehended took the prosecutor to a Marwaree pawn-broker with whom he said he had pledged the chain. The Marwaree at first denied possession of the chain, but afterwards produced it to a policeman. The Marwaree in his evidence admitted the pledge, and said that he paid Rs. 62½ in cash to two persons, Mannee and Bhai, who were in company of the prisoner, after deducting Rs. 116 which one of them owed him. The witnesses Mannee and Bhai denied having received any money. The Marwaree could not satisfy the Court as to the payment of the money, and seemed to be forswearing himself.

The Jury having found the prisoner guilty, he was sentenced to undergo twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. His Lordship ordered the Marwaree to be taken in custody before the Magistrate to be prosecuted for perjury.

THEFT.—Rymon Syboo, Shaik Meerun, Hurrukchund Waljee, and Keshowjee Waljee, No. 9 of the calendar, severally pleaded not guilty to a charge of theft and abetment of theft.

Mr. Green prosecuted.

Mr. Barton defended the third and fourth prisoners.

The prosecutors Dongersey Premjee & Co. are cloth merchants; the first and second prisoners are cartmen, and the third and fourth are brothers dealing in partnership in grain. The evidence for the prosecution tended to shew that the prosecutors had purchased a quantity of piece goods of Messrs. Burstall & Co., and on the 29th March last, they took delivery of thirty-nine bales of Grey Shirtings, and engaged carts to convey them to their warehouse. The bales were numbered from one to forty, and bore the mark S. B. Each of the carts was loaded with four or five bales. When the goods arrived at the warehouse, four bales were missing, the cart containing them having been apparently diverted from its proper destination, and the contents abstracted in transitu. The missing bales were numbered 9, 35, 37, and 38. A search was made, and the missing cart was found in the Cammateepoora road, but without the goods or its driver, the first prisoner, who, however, was apprehended in Barsee and brought to Bombay. This prisoner named one Rajaram and the other two prisoners as the persons to whom they had delivered the bales. The police went to the shop of the latter and made enquiries, whereupon the prisoner Hurrukchund pointed out a room which he had rented about four or five days previously, and where a number of pieces of grey shirtings were found, together with a gunny covering bearing the number 9 and the mark S. B., which the prosecutor identified as his property; the prisoner Kessowjee was present at the time. The police searched the house of Hurrukchund and Kessowjee where they found no stolen property, but a bag containing Rs. 320, which they took possession of, but for what purpose, the Court was unable to gather. The first prisoner was the driver of the cart, but the second was the owner and was found in his company at Barsee, and when they were brought back, they both, according to the policeman's evidence, named one Rajaram as the person who induced the first prisoner to drive the cart to Cammateepoora. Rajaram on being taken up, referred to Hurrukchund, who, together with his brother, produced the piece goods alleging that he had purchased them at an auction-sale. The only evidence with respect to the identity of the goods was the discovery of a packing bearing the marks 9 and S. B. in the room rented by the last two prisoners.

The Jury after a few minutes' deliberation found the first prisoner guilty of theft, and the third guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property; and acquitted the other two who were accordingly discharged.

Sentence was reserved.

IN the course of the day the Grand Jury returned true bills in the remainder of the cases in the calendar, except in case No. 17 in which they ignored the bill against the prisoner John Johnson for murder, and instead returned a true bill for manslaughter. The Grand Jury having finished their business, they were discharged with thanks in the name of the public.

The Court adjourned at 7-20 P. M.

GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

TO THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RICHARD COUCH, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

MY LORD,—On behalf of the Grand Jury now assembled, I have the honor to report for the information of your Lordship that deputations of the Grand Jury have visited the County Jail and House of Correction. The Jury find that in both of these establishments there is urgent need for increased accommodation for prisoners whether untried or under sentence, the existing accommodation being quite inadequate. This subject has been represented frequently on previous occasions, and the jury trust that some steps may soon be taken to remedy the want. There is no separate ward in the jail for European female prisoners, and the only prisoner of that class now in confinement complains (the jury think not unreasonably) of the miserable accommodation provided for her in the native ward. There is a general want of bathing accommodation, urinals, privies, &c., and the latter for want of a sufficient supply of water are in an unclean and offensive state. The debtors at present confined in the Jail have presented a petition representing that their daily allowance of three annas for subsistence is insufficient, and looking to the fact that all provisions have risen greatly in price since that allowance was fixed, the Jury think that some increase is called for. It has been brought to the notice of the Jury that under the present rules of the Jail, prisoners, whether convicted or awaiting trial, are not allowed the use of any books upon week days, and they think that except in cases of rigorous imprisonment, some relaxation of the rules is desirable. The Jury are of opinion that the use of, at least, Bibles and Prayer Books should not be denied to any applicant during leisure hours.

J. A. BAUMBACH, Foreman.

HIS LORDSHIP, after hearing the presentment read, said he would take care that the presentment is forwarded to the proper quarter. The subject of constructing a new jail was under the consideration of Government, and in the meanwhile it was difficult to form an entire remedy; but, however, His Lordship hoped there was little doubt that Government would provide measures to remedy the evil complained of as far as practicable, before the new jail is constructed. His Lordship then thanked the Grand Jury in the name of the public, and discharged them.

BENGAL.

WE hear, but can scarcely credit the statement, that Sir Charles Wood has sanctioned the raising of a million sterling of capital at five per cent. interest guaranteed, for the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway. This is contrary to the wish of Lord Elgin and Sir Charles Trevelyan, while a far more pressing work, the double line from Burdwan to Benares, is prohibited by the same authoritity in spite of the urgent recommendations of the Government of India. The only principle which seems to regulate Sir C. Wood's policy, is that of opposition to the local authorities. We shall, however, be glad to see the Eastern Bengal Railway extended, and the question is—whither? Some would have a line to Jessore, 35 miles, but that can wait, if a good road is given. Sir Charles Wood is, we believe, inclined to favour an extension to Rungpore, which would certainly open up a rich district and bring Darjeeling nearer to Calcutta. But we plead for Dacca and Assam. In a quarter of a century Assam will be the richest province in India, will have become one vast tea garden, with inexhaustible supplies of coking coal, iron and lime. Serajgunge and Naraingunge on the way supply Calcutta with half its exports. True, the many and ever-changing rivers present difficulties to a cheap line, but those on the way to Rungpore are not much less, and the Assam line *must* be made sooner or later. What are the Dacca traders and Assam tea-planters about?—*Friend of India, July* 2.

THE old familiar adage that new brooms sweep clean, has received a fresh illustration in the first Conservancy Notice issued by the "Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta." The streets and thoroughfares of the city are no longer to be regarded as convenient receptacles for the deposit of filth, whether strown broadcast or piled in little heaps in the middle. All sweepings from houses are henceforth to be placed by the side of the road or street, and not later than eight o'clock in the morning. This is certainly a good beginning, though the first impression on reading the Notice is one of profound astonishment, that it should be necessary except as a matter of form, and by way of enforcing a previous regulation to the same effect. But first impressions are proverbially unreliable, and no where more so than in this country.—*Hurkaru, July* 3.

WITH reference to the letter from the Secretary of State for India, which we published yesterday, regarding the appointment of officers belonging to the Madras and Bombay armies to commands and other posts in Bengal, it is positively stated that all such officers now in this Presidency will be remanded to their own, except in cases where their services cannot be transferred without detriment to the public interests. We can save the government the trouble of considering what officers of the Madras and Bombay armies are required in Bengal to look after the public interests, by stating that there are no such officers employed here in performing any duties, or holding any appointments which cannot, to say the least, be quite as well performed, and as efficiently held, by Bengal officers, many of whom would gladly receive, as a recognition of their good service in past campaigns, the appointments now held by incumbents from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.—*Englishman, July* 3.

THERE are some things which escape general attention and hold on their existence unnoticed, until some one suddenly hits upon them, and assumes the interrogative; and we think that we have hit upon one of these dormant matters. Does the five-year order, as regards vacating staff appointments apply to medical staff appointments? and if it does not, why not? and in what part of that order are the medical staff appointments exempted from its action? Surely, if amongst a few Brigadiers and Generals of Division, and in the other comparatively small military departments, this order is considered just and fair, and strictly enforced, it is more than any where else requisite that it should rule in the medical department, so as to give promotion and emolument to the large body of officers on that stagnant list. These are now five Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals at the head of the Bengal medical list, whose five years tenure of office has expired, or will expire within the next few months, and why they should not move out and let others have a turn of the emoluments of office, we cannot understand. Their rank is the same as that of a Brigadier; and their emoluments are, like his, the second highest that can be received; and why, in the face of the order in question, the medical officer should remain as long as he chooses in his appointment, whilst the Brigadier is turned out of his punctually at the termination of his five years, cannot on any grounds of reason or justice be defended. This view of the case is of course open to refutation or explanation; but there is nothing unsound or deficient in the analogy which we have instituted, nor is there any reason why the government should strictly apply the five-year order to the numerically small department, and not use it to give movement and a fair turn of emolument to the vast and stagnant medical service. The proposition is, we believe, new. Can any one shew that it is unreasonable or unjust?—*Id.*

A FEW months ago we had the unpleasant task imposed upon us of chronicling the accession of one of those visitations of misconduct and misfortunes amongst military officers which fortunately occur only at intervals, leaving between them long and pleasing lulls of uneventful monotony. We have now, sooner than we could have expected, got into another drift of scandals and immoralities, in all of which the general female element of mischief is mixed up. The ground swell of the first Dinapore squall has not yet subsided, but is still rolling in the law Courts here; and a few days ago we had to refer to another gale at that station which, as we stated, will most probably end in two officers being brought to court-martial. The recollection of the Meerut tragedy of last month is but just beginning to subside, when we hear of an *escapade* at Fyzabad, in Oude, in which an officer of the regiment stationed there, and the wife of an Assistant-Surgeon were primarily concerned, and the Assistant-Surgeon himself secondarily, by having attempted to take the life of the Captain under circumstances which fully justified him in doing so, but failed, by the gun which he presented and snapped at him not going off; the whole affair ending in an elopement. We hope that this is the last of the present crop of stirring incidents to all of which the old question "who is she?" is most *apropos.*—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE learn from the *Gazette* that at Rawulpindee the Commissariat purchases large fowls at the rate of two annas each, and small fowls for a less price. For eggs it pays four annas a dozen. At Meerut, fowls cost the Commissariat about six and a half annas each, chickens about three and a half, while at Roorkee fowls and chickens are respectively 8 annas and 6 annas each.

The contract rate for a cart to convey stores from Delhi to Lahore is Rs. 2-1 per maund. From Lahore to Rawulpindee Rs. 1, and another Rupee to Peshawur. From Delhi to Ferozepore the contract rate is only Rs. 1-5, but why it should be so much as 12 annas cheaper than to Lahore, is incomprehensible.

After the above was in type, we were assured by a person learned in bazar mysteries, that the ordinary price of a dozen roasting fowls in Rawulpindee is 1 Rupee, and they can frequently be procured for less. In Lahore a good fat fowl costs 8 annas at least, and a duck from 12 annas to 1 Rupee.—*Lahore Chronicle, July* 4.

WE hear that an immense number of houses have fallen both in the Sudder Bazaar and the city, owing to the continued heavy rain. We are not aware of any loss of life in consequence, or even any accidents, although there have been very narrow escapes.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 7.

A SLIGHT earthquake shock is reported to have occurred at Umritsur, about eleven on the night of the 2nd July. The day had been very oppressive. Light clouds were gathering from the East and vivid lightning to the North-East indicated an approaching change. It began to rain about 3 in the morning of the 3rd, and came down heavily with intermission during the whole of the morning filling all drains and reservoirs to overflowing. They have not had such a fine fall since the year of the mutiny. If followed up by favorable rains during this and the next month, the agricultural prospects of the country will be truly magnificent.

THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR FORESTS.

(*From the Friend of India, July* 2.)

IT has been said that English settlers in India are as unreasonable as they are selfish. The selfishness of an educated settler is generally nothing more than an energy which is too intelligent to overreach itself by an unthinking disregard, or a prejudiced contempt, for the agents without whom success would be impossible. The interests of the few Englishmen who appear as drops in the ocean of Asiatic humanity, must necessarily be too closely allied with those of the natives to render the so-called selfishness anything but, in general, a mighty lever of progress. But the settler in India, like the Englishman all over the world, is very often so unreasonable that his best friends cannot defend him. In nothing does he more frequently shew this than in his treatment of forests and belts of woody jungle. In India, as in the tenantless backwoods of the West, he looks on the jungle as his foe, and with marvellous energy sets himself to its clearance. He is not alone in this, for the active official of the early period of the non-regulation provinces has kept pace with him till our stations, cantonments and roads stand bared of all the foliage with which nature adorned them, and which, rightly used, would have cooled the air, prevented malaria, produced a health-giving ozone, and fertilised the soil by the moisture it attracted and retained. The official has discovered his mistake by this time, and is emulous of the blessing promised in the oriental proverb to the beneficent hand which plants a tree. But the demand caused by the extension of railways, by the exhaustion of the forests of Europe and the increase in its navies, has led the capitalist here,

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whether English or Asiatic, only to continue the work of spoliation. Envious looks are cast at the young teak and the growing saul and loud is the denunciation of those who, in the interests of the settler himself and the public, prevent the waste. Practically, at the present moment, the only province India can depend on for teak is British Burmah, and yet we find one of the local journals recently arguing that, because the three millions of Burmese have worked their forests without a system of conservancy for five hundred years, and still there is abundance left, the Government of India should allow every one the unlimited privilege of cutting as many trees as he can. So prolific is vegetation in the tropics that Lord Elgin is gravely assured the Teak tree would renew itself in fifty years!

Now we fully admit that the Forest Officers of Burmah may sometimes not discharge the invidious duty of conservancy with tact. A game-keeper is not always fair to the poacher, but when, as in this case, the game is a series of fine forests which, if protected, will yield a moderate supply for ever, we must consider the would-be poacher unreasonable. We have recently read a report by Mr. O'Reily, an official who has seen more of Burmah than perhaps any other, in which he paints in terms sufficient to make the true forester weep, and to alarm the intelligent public, the waste which was fast destroying the Teak Forests before Lord Dalhousie interfered, and the ruthless ruin which is now overtaking the forests over which we have no control in the Burmese and Shan States. In his last Report, for 1861-62, reviewing the results of forest administration in the whole of British Burmah, Dr. Brandis estimates the area of teak localities in the three forest divisions of the Irrawady, Sittang and Salween at 2,402 square miles, containing 1,855,000 first class trees which are expected to yield 37,200 tons annually, under the scientific process of girdling only trees above seven feet six inches in girth. The yield in 1861-62 was 24,962 tons. Of these 2,400 square miles only 70 have been explored, and 89,000 trees have been registered. Estimating the annual produce henceforth at 40,000 tons this is far below the demand, which must be more and more met from the Burmese and Siamese States and the rest of India. When we turn from Burmah to our other provinces where conservancy has been too much a thing of fits and starts, what do we find? Captain Pearson, writing of the Saugor and Nerbudda forests, says that to supply the wants of Western India, the Borahs from Indore and Ojein have not left one tree in Baitool and Hoshungabad of more than four feet in girth. The general condition of the forests is said to be "as bad as it practically can be." Though the forests have suffered from "indiscriminate felling and entire neglect"—just the state of things the Rangoon timber-sellers want—for a long time, the greatest damage has been done during the past three years. In 1857, when Railway contracts were first made for timber, all the money-lenders of the place advanced large sums to the Gonds to fell every teak tree they could find. In Mundla alone one Moona Lall felled 40,000 Teak trees; Mr. Williams had, besides this, a contract for 100,000 Teak Sleepers, most of which were cut, though for want of a contract law, he did not get them. All over India and Burmah the savage tribes add to this waste by their practice of cutting and burning so-called jungle to obtain a soil for a crop of rice, a system known as Dhya, Coomree, Tukkul and by other names in different provinces. With the savage at the one end and the settler or contractor at the other, India would soon be bared of every branch; every trunk would be levelled; and fertility would desert the land. Turning to Madras we find an equally bad state of things. Major Morgan speaks of preventing the "enormous havoc" in Cuddapah which took place in Salem; of "the general illegal felling" and Coomree cultivation in the Vynaad; and of "the wasteful system" pursued by contractors in the Hoongoor forests.

Government has taken up the whole question not a moment too soon, and we look with some interest for the promulgation and enforcement of a system of conservancy applicable to the whole empire, as the fruit of the investigations of Drs. Cleghorn and Brandis, who between them, have seen almost every forest in it except those of Assam. In Madras Major Morgan shews that a strict reservation of forests would effectually prevent the extension of Coffee and Chinchona cultivation; and he found these conditions to work well for both the state and the planter—that forests above 6,700 feet should not be cut thus leaving a ridge of 450 feet to attract the rain-fall, and that one rupee of seignorage should be paid for every load of firewood. Though no conservator of forests has yet been appointed for Bengal we are glad to see that in Assam Government has reserved from sale waste lands, because of the valuable timber growing on them. But if this is not done by a scientific conservator, who has tact and judgment, injustice may be done to intending purchasers of land, and through them to the State, whose ordinary Collectors cannot be expected to understand forestry. In Burmah we trust Government will not throw the remaining forest open, until the present system of working by licenses or "permits" to individuals has had a trial for three years more. All that we contend for is that, while on the one hand mere belts of jungle should not be cleared of ridges where they are essential to the rainfall and the fertility of the soil, on the other only such trees in forests should be cut down each year as an experienced conservator like Dr. Cleghorn or Dr. Brandis says may be felled without endangering the existence of the forest. We have had enough of the wasteful system and we are suffering severely for our folly. We only wish that, once for all, both settlers and savages were as superstitious about trees as the Burmese of Prome who will not touch even a leaf of the Royal Forest there, because of the nats or demons supposed to inhabit it. Every settler who wishes to leave his estate to his children and to see the empire supplying its own timber as well as the European dockyards, will hesitate with us to kill the goose which lays the golden egg.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE FOR THE HINDU.

(From the Friend of India, July 2.)

PERIODICALLY all classes of public men in the Presidency towns are compelled to lament the want in India of even one short-hand reporter. The Governor General in the Town Hall and the Council Chamber; the able or experienced men who, in the latter, discuss questions of such interest as a contract law; the Judges who deliver decisions as elaborate and important as that of the Chief Justice on the Rent Law; the distinguished men who address their fellow-citizens on subjects of social or political interest—all complain that their remarks are either misrepresented or not reported at all. This evil is even worse in the case of speakers who so conduct themselves in treating great questions which affect the rights of a class or the liberty of an individual, that the omission to report every word they utter misleads public opinion. We heartily acknowledge the enterprise manifested by the leading daily journals of the three Presidencies. But if that enterprise does not go so far as to secure short-hand reporters, the public ought to be warned that only the substance or a partial abstract of judicial decisions and speeches is given. Twice has this evil wrought the worst results in the case of Sir Mordaunt Wells. That learned Judge's notorious decision in the trial of the missionary Long, was in the public report stripped of its most offensive features. Again, the same judge's wild oration in the case of Hemnauth Bose, appears toned down in the reports of two daily journals to a very mild though still very objectionable decision. We are told that the two reports were written by "perfectly qualified members of the bar." We may add that Sir Mordaunt Wells has been in the habit of personally correcting such reports for one journal. We are taunted with having written last week without having seen the printed judgment, carefully pruned of its stump orator adjuncts; and the public are invited innocently to say whether so calm a decision as the printed one is reported to be deserved our castigation. We reply that we wrote from the actual judgment itself as really delivered from the bench, and as a short-hand reporter would have taken it down. We assert that if the public had listened to that decision, those who left the court with feelings higher than such as are experienced after watching a mountebank, would have felt mingled sadness and indignation that a question of so important a character had been dealt with in such a manner and by such a judge. While on this subject we would add, in reply to the assertion of the youth's father that he did not express his indifference to Hinduism and to his son's adoption of Christianity, as we represented, by re-affirming our statement which may be proved by witnesses.

Having thus disposed of the accessories of the case which have been freely used to blind the public, we come to the far higher general question of the age at which an Asiatic in India ought to be allowed to act according to the dictates of his conscience. We are glad that on this subject our opinions are in general those of one who, as a jurist, will yield to none except the Chief Justice. In the first place no good lawyer or reasonable man would follow Sir Mordaunt Wells in deciding that the age should be the same in India as in England. There is not only no analogy between the two countries, but the cases are opposite in every respect of nature, custom and law. Mr. Newmarch, the counsel for the boy's father, whose moderation the Judge would have done well to imitate, thus puts the matter *against* the lad:—

"The simple enquiry ought to be as to 'whether the child had or had not arrived at years of discretion.' The English age of discretion is 21, but this is so late that the Court has thought fit to admit that the infant is capable of some discretion at an earlier age, and this age is fixed at 14. In this country it will be found that no such difference has been made, and that the age of discretion is uniformly 16. Would it be right for Courts here, because the Courts in England have limited guardianship of nature to 14, to apply the same state of things to the Hindoo community, and introduce a fanciful analogy? I submit it would not be right. The Court ought rather to say that, since a child in Hindoo Law attains the age of discretion at 16, no other limit is required, and no other limit should be introduced."

We accept this, but would draw a very different conclusion. By nature the Hindoo arrives at physical maturity long before the inhabitant of a colder climate. Boys and girls are betrothed in infancy and married at puberty; the former become fathers at twelve the latter mothers at eleven and in some cases earlier. *Hence* "of age" is fixed so early as 16 for the man, while in England it is so late as 21. As a general rule, in both cases, mental is correlative with physical growth. If a boy and girl are entrusted with the responsibility of parenthood at twelve, is it common sense to say that at 15½ years age, which Hemnath Bose had reached, they have not arrived at discretion, after receiving a good education in their own and a foreign tongue? But, we are told, though English law has fixed 21 as the legal age, and 14 as the age of discretion because the former is "so late," Hindoo law has not done so, but keeps to 16 as both the legal age and age of discretion. Had Sir Mordaunt Wells argued this instead of basing his decision entirely on partial English precedents, we could have understood his conduct. We are told by a native authority that at an early age, at the time of initiation into the "diksha mantra," Hindoo children are allowed to choose their guardian deities, and that they very often select idols different from those of their parents. Moreover on what principle is it that the Penal Code has fixed 14 as the age up to which it is criminal to entice a boy out of the keeping of his lawful guardian? In the case of Hemnath Bose, we have a youth who had received a fair English education, who is allowed to be of average intelligence, of whom it is not said that he left his father's house in a pet or smarting under any injury, and who was three times refused a residence in the mission house, before his earnest importunity finally succeeded. If the case was to be one of precedents then the Judge's course was clear. Dealing with a Hindoo he had only one decision, that of Bombay, in his favour, while he had against him the opinions of the Chief Justices of Calcutta and Madras, and that of a Madras Puisne.

Far be it from us to justify any missionary, no matter how distinguished, in inducing a youth who has not arrived at years of discretion to leave his home. Rather would a wise man err, on the other side as Dr. Duff did. But our charge is that Sir Mordaunt Wells proved himself incapable or unwilling to rise to the general principles which underlie this and similar cases. By his unseemly and unprecedented haste, by his adoption of partial English precedents to upset those which had held good in two presidencies of India, by his unjudicial remarks and extravagance of manner, and by his refusal to satisfy himself as to the youth's intelligence and sincerity, he has inflicted a wound on his own reputation and—what is far worse—on the liberty of our Asiatic subjects. It remains for the legislature, or for some legal authority whose ability, judgment and reputation none will dispute, to declare whether the arbitrary age of sixteen; or the variable period of a youth's arrival at years of discretion; or, as in the Penal Code, the fixed age of fourteen, is the time at which a youth may "choose his own religion." Is the decision to go forth to the world and to continue for all time, that not one of the juvenile millions of India, whom our Government and our schools are fast teaching to despise Hindooism and enquire into Christianity, shall have liberty of conscience till he is sixteen?

FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.

(From the Daily Press, June 12.)

MANILLA was visited by a terrible earthquake on the 3rd instant, and many accounts are given of the dreadful disaster, all of which agree in the magnitude of the damage done, which seems to have been general. One gentleman writes:—"On the evening of the 3rd instant at half-past 7 o'clock, this place was visited by a most severe earthquake, laying half the place in ruins, and what remains standing is in such a state that the greatest part of the buildings will have to be pulled down. Loss of life has been great, and many people are wounded. Business is entirely paralysed."

We have also been favored with the perusal of a private letter to a gentleman in this colony, dated Manilla the 5th instant, which says:—"At 7 30 P. M. on the 3rd instant, a severe earthquake visited this place, bringing all the houses down, and wounding a great number of persons. All the houses in Barracca came down—the hydraulic press for hemp is all down—and nothing but heaps of ruins are to be seen wherever you go. The Binonda, an ancient structure, came down with a tremendous crash.

The Santa Mesa Rope factory has come off best of any place in Manilla. In the direction of Bulacan several houses are said to have disappeared entirely. The steamer *Esperanza* is reported lost with all hands—last seen without a screw in a gale of wind, she was bound to Iloilo from Manilla. All the Europeans in Manilla are safe with the exception of one German engineer who was crushed in a falling house. The "San Fernando" and "French Hotel" are both down, and the European Merchant houses are all down with a single exception.

"On the evening of the 4th two shocks were also felt and more may be expected."

We suppose meteorological appearances give rise to the prognostication of further shocks, as a sultry atmosphere and other sudden changes are generally indicative of these dread visitants. It will require some time for the town to recover from the effects of this, we believe the most terrible earthquake that has *visited* Manilla for years.

From the *Diario de Manilla* of the 6th June we glean that this is the most severe earthquake experienced in the Philippines since the year 1645. The Cathedral, the Royal Chapel, St. Domingo, St. Isabel, San Juan de Dios, the Palace, several schools, the military hospital, the buildings occupied by the Tribunal of Commerce, and indeed all the public buildings have been razed to the ground.

The loss of life must have been much greater than the accounts yet detail. Many priests and people were at vespers in the Cathedral when the shock came, some of whom escaped—those being in the back part of the edifice; the front only having fallen, burying in its ruins many of the worshippers, and killing eight priests. The Governor was fortunately away from home when the Palace fell, many of his family having with difficulty extricated themselves from the ruins. The shrieks and wailings of the people buried in the ruins and not rescued on the morning of the 4th are described as something fearful.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, June 15.)

IT is satisfactory to remark that steady improvement which is in progress in the cotton trade, and the effect of which is seen in the diminution in the amount of pauperism amongst the operatives. Surprise cannot be felt at the length of time which has elapsed before the trade has been able to bring itself to work under the new order of things, considering the enormous rise which has taken place in the price of the raw material. Carrying the comparison back for a few years, it will be found that the price of "fair Upland" cotton, now 1s. 11½d. per pound, was 1s. 2d. at this date last year, 8¼d. in June, 1861, and only 7d. in June, 1860. Thus the price is now between three and four times as much as it was three years ago. It may be doubted whether any branch of industry could bear so violent a movement in the value of the raw material without being temporarily paralysed. The advance in other qualities of cotton has been to almost an equal extent; thus "fair" Pernambuco, which stood at 8½d. per lb. in June, 1860, is now worth 1s. 11d. per lb., and Egyptian and Indian kinds have likewise risen enormously. Although the tone of the Manchester market for cotton goods and yarn has during the past week been unfavourable, owing partly to the receipt of discouraging telegrams from India, where prices have been driven down by news of large shipments of goods from this side, the generally improving tendency of the cotton interest is, we think, conclusively proved by that most solid of all tests—the quantity of cotton taken for consumption by the trade. The average weekly deliveries to the trade from the Liverpool market, notwithstanding the exorbitant scale of prices shown above, have now increased to 22,240 bales, whereas this year up to the end of April the average was only 19,700 bales; and for the whole of the year 1862, 20,460 bales weekly. The increase in the consumption indicates of course that the mills are busier, and that there is more employment for the workpeople, as a natural consequence of the establishment at last of a closer relation between the price of cotton and the price of the fabrics into which cotton is manufactured. For many weary months, to weave or to spin involved a certain loss to the mill-owner, because the rise in cotton had far out-stripped that in cotton yarns and goods. Even now the proper equilibrium has not been attained, yet a considerable approach to it has been reached, and the trade is accommodating itself to the improving circumstances of the time as fast as it can. As regards the stock of cotton, the position is much more encouraging than it was at this time last year, the estimated supply in Liverpool being now about 385,000 bales, against 298,000 in June 1862. Moreover, the quantity actually on the way to the United Kingdom from India shows a satisfactory increase, being 268,000 bales against 204,000 at this date last year. It is curious to remark that the blockade runners do contrive, by soome means or other, to lodge a not inconsiderable quantity of American cotton in the Liverpool warehouses. During the week just closed, for instance, 3,000 bales of American cotton, worth, perhaps, not far short of 100,000l., came to hand, and it is not to be imagined that its introduction has been accomplished by any but irregular means. Much more satisfactory is it, however, to notice the rapid and legitimate development of the cotton-growing capabilities of our greatest dependency—India. The steady appreciation of Indian cotton is one of the most interesting commercial features of the day. For years the prediction was freely indulged in that Indian cotton would never be largely consumed by the manufactures of this country, and that, if the supply from America fell off, our mills would stop, Indian kinds being quite unsuitable to them. In what state should we be now were it not for this despised Indian cotton, seeing that it forms the bulk of what our mills are running upon? Let the prices speak for themselves. "Fair" Surat is now worth about 18d. per lb.; at this date last year it commanded 8¼d.; in 1861, 5¼d.; and in 1860, only 4¼d. Does not this enormous advance in price speak volumes for the favour which Surat cotton receives and deserves, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary? In Madras and other kinds of East Indian cotton the advance has been proportionate. Let it not be said that India will not prosper under such a state of things as this. No country can fail to derive benefit when the price of one of its staple products rises four-fold, and this in a market possessing so vast a capacity of consumption that it can take all that is produced and still cries for more. It appears from official data that in the Madras Presidency alone there were, up to last March, 1,266,000 acres of land under cotton cultivation, against 933,000 acres in 1862, so that, with a satisfactory season, there is every promise of an increase of at least one-third in the production of this description of cotton. Considering this increase in the production and the accompanying great advance in the price, it seems certain that a further vast impulse must be given to the development of the prosperity of India.

Next to the cotton trade itself, no class amongst us so deeply interested in these facts, marking as they do a steady uprising of India into her proper place amongst the most productive countries of the world, as the holders of the Indian government and Railway securities. Of India Government debt, properly so called, about 40,000,000l. sterling is held in this country; and of Indian railway securities between 100,000,000l. and 150,000,000l., nearly the whole of which is covered by the guarantee of the Government. Taking into account the sums embarked in other Indian joint-stock undertakings unconnected with the Government, we shall arrive at an aggregate of considerably more than 200,000,000l. of British capital engaged in Indian securities of one kind or other, without reckoning the vast investments in land, agricultural pursuits, and general trade. Our mere pecuniary stake in Indian, is therefore, enormous, and the satisfactory feature is that, in proportion to the large amount invested there, is our right to rejoice, and to look for increasingly remunerative returns, for there never was a time in her history when the propecte of India were so brilliant as they are now. The age of government deficits has passed away, and that of annual surpluses has fairly set in India is being simultaneously irrigated with money for her cotton and other produce, and intersected in every part with the means of internal communication. As her prosperity increases the revenue will augment in a still more rapid ratio than that now presented, until a very large surplus will soon be applicable annually either to the reduction of her debt or to the construction of fresh public works calculated to give a still greater impulse to the development of her resources. Already the credit of the Government has improved to such a point that it will never have to give any more five per cent. guarantees. The probability is that it could now borrow at four per cent., if necessary. But the Government does not require to borrow at all: on the contrary, it intends to pay off this year about 3,000,000l. of terminable debt about to mature. At the same time that the credit of the Government rises, all the railway 5 per cent. guarantees advance in value, until these undertakings have attained so solid a place in the public estimation, that the Government is believed to have made up its mind to give no more guarantees at all. Its arrival at this determination is no doubt assisted by the fact that the grand trunk lines of communication are now fully contracted for, and many of them in course of rapid completion. The stoppage of the creation of Indian Government guarantees must of course add to the value of all stocks of this description in existence; and, by a fortunate concurrene of circumstanecs, the Indian railway interest is raised to such a pitch of prosperity as enables the Government now to look on with folded arms, and merely supervise the development of private enterprise. The cessation of guarantees, instead of checking railway progress in India, will, many persons believe, give a fresh stimulus to it, as more scope will thereby be allowed to individual enterprise. Moreover, though the Government discontinues guarantees, it does not propose to discontinue entirely the system of state assistance to useful public works of this character, the difference between the new and the old plan being apparently that the aid rendered is to take the form of grants of land, or of works already executed. There is little doubt that the plan will be found equally efficacious under the present improved circumstances, and that while the direct pledge of the credit of the state will in future be saved, India will be gradually but steadily provided with all the public works necessary to her progress. At the same time the control possessed by the Government will ensure the complete avoidance of that system of undue competition which has in past years operated so disastrously to the railway proprietors of the United Kingdom.

How far the diversion of English money to India, in payment for cotton, will press upon our money market, is a question which deserves careful consideration, but upon which an alsolute judgment can as yet hardly be formed. It seems reasonable to infer that the demand by India for our goods will not increase so suddenly or so largely as our demand for her produce has increased. Our need is most urgent, and we are bidding what would only two years ago have been considered fabulous or insane prices for all the cotton she can raise, but this fact does not necessitate a correspondingly increased desire on the part of the natives to take our calicoes and cutlery, and woollens and metals. As the natives become better off, their consumption of all these and many other of our commodities will increase; but in the meantime, if this general view be correct, we shall have to adjust the balance by exports of specie. It is one of our grand objects to encourage India to put an increased extent of land under cotton cultivation, and she is unquestionably responding to the invitation. but we must enable her to do so, and the only tangible form which our encouragement can take is through the price lists of the Liverpool market, and through the consignments of silver made to India through the London bullion brokers. The Indian exchanges ought, therefore, to be watched closely, as a valuable index to the future course of our money market. It will not have escaped attention that, during the last few weeks, while the amount of bills on the Indian Treasuries offered for sale by the Government in London has diminished, the mercantile demand for this unexceptionable medium of remittance has increased. For example, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., when 400,000l. (instead of 600,000l., the amount lately offered at this period of the month) was put up for public tender, the applications within the Government limits reached, in all no less than 2,000,000l. This proves that merchants here have large sums to remit to India—chiefly, no doubt, in payment for cotton. On Wednesday next another bidding will take place, but it has been notified that on this occasion the Government has only 300,000l. of bills to sell. This system of Government bill-drawing, which forms a most facile and legitimate means of transferring money from India for the liquidation of its home expenditure, has of course caused a proportionate diminution in the remittances of silver from this country to the East; and therefore, as the drawing of Government bills is slackening, while the demand for Indian cotton, and therefore for the means of mercantile payment to India, continues in full force, it is difficult to see any escape from the conclusion that the future remittances of silver to India will increase. On the other hand, it will not be forgotten that, if we pay India for cotton, we have not to pay America. The alteration is simply in the source of supply. America feels the change keenly, as the continued drain of bullion from New York to this country shows. Having no cotton crop to send us, her other produce is insufficinnt to settle the trade balance with Europe. Virtually, we apply a good deal of this American gold to buying silver on the Continent, which we then send to India to pay for cotton. It would, perhaps, be unsafe to reckon that because India cannot provide us with as much cotton as we want, or with as much as America used to send, her demand for bullion will therefore be limited; for if we get from India only one-third of the quantity which we used to get from America, but pay three times as much per lb. for that third as we used to pay, the arithmetical result must be exactly the same as though we had to pay for the whole of an ordinary American crop.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

(From the Times, June 6.)

THE Civil Tribunal of the Seine yesterday gave judgment in an action brought by the heirs of Pierre Loustaunau, formerly generalissimo of the armies of the Mahrattas in the East Indies, against the representatives of M. Lepine, jeweller to Napoleon I., to recover the sum of 600,000f., the value of a ruby which General Loustaunau had intrusted for sale to M. Lepine. The plaintiffs also demand damages to the amount of 200,000f. In opening the case, the counsel for the plaintiffs gave a long account of the adventures of Pierre Loustaunau, who was a native of a village at the foot of the Pyrenees, which he left when quite a young man, in 1777, during the excitement caused by the American War of Independence, with the intention of seeking his fortune in America. Not being able however to find a vessel for that destination, he took his passage to the East Indies, on board a ship carrying an envoy from the King of France, charged to conclude, with an East Indian potentate an offensive and defensive alliance against the English and landed at a port in the Mahratta territory not far from Bombay. The Emperor of the Mahrattas had just been assassinated, and two princes disputed the throne, one of whom was supported by the French and the other by the English. Loustaunau immediately determined to join the former, and obtained a letter of recommendation from the French envoy. His offered services were declined on account of his youth. He then determined to serve as a volunteer, and in the course of the war he distinguished himself so much as to be intrusted with the command of a detachment, at the head of which he gained an advantage over the English, for which the Prince rewarded him with a horse richly caparisoned and a sum of 5,000 rupees. He afterwards obtained a high command, and greatly contributed to the successful issue of an important battle, during which he lost his left hand. He had a silver hand made to replace it, and the very first time he appeared at the head of his troops with this new hand, an Indian priest, falling on his knees before him, declared that the will of fate was accomplished, for that an ancient prophecy had declared that the Mahratta Empire would attain the highest degree of power when its armies should be commanded by a stranger from the far west with an invincible silver hand. From that time Loustaunau was regarded as the first subject in the empire, and became generalissimo. He held that high post for 18 years, during which he amassed immense riches. The love of his native land, however, was still strong within him, and he resolved to return home. He accordingly transmitted his fortune, amounting to about 8,000,000f., to France through a merchant of Chandernagore, and soon after took his departure, receiving as a farewell gift from the prince the very ruby for the recovery of which the present proceedings were instituted. On leaving India his good fortune abandoned him, for after narrowly escaping shipwreck, he arrived in France to find that his eight millions, which had been converted into assignants, were then worth only 220,000f. With this remnant he bought some iron-works near the Spanish frontier, but his establishment was destroyed, in 1808, by Spanish guerillas. He then came to Paris to sell his gems, and intrusted the ruby in question to Mr. Lepine. On his return to the Pyrenees, he was captured by some Spanish partisans and detained for a long time a prisoner in a small island of the Mediterranean, from which he at last escaped by swimming to a passing vessel, bound for the Levant. He landed in Syria, and there became insane, and was kindly treated by a wealthy merchant. He soon recovered his senses, but when he related his history, all who heard it thought him as mad as ever. He wrote to France, however, and was soon joined by his son, and both of them were introduced to Lady Esther Stanhope, who being addicted to astrology, took a liking to them, because she thought there was some mysterious connection between her star and Loustaunau's. The young man died two years before Lady Stanhope, and at her death General Loustaunau was received into a French charitable establishment, where he remained till his decease. His representatives are now in the depth of poverty, and reclaim the deposit made by their ancestor. The counsel for the defendants admitted that the ruby had been intrusted to Lepine, but declared that when estimated by competent judges it was found to be worth only 6,000f., at which price it had been purchased as a present for the Empress Josephine, and the proceeds had been paid either to Loustaunau himself or his creditors. Even had it not been so, the plaintiffs' claim could not be maintained as it was barred by the statute of limitations. The tribunal took this view of the case and rejected the plaintiffs' demand.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

THE OLD DOG TRAY.

(From the London Review, June 6.)

An anonymous pamphlet bearing the title of "Mr. Kinglake and the Quarterlies, by an Old Reviewer," with the prefix of "not for sale" appended to it, was privately circulated amongst the literary coteries of London about a month ago. Its object appeared to be to attract attention to certain articles on Mr. Kinglake's work] in the *Saturday* and the *North British Reviews*, of which it spoke approvingly, and from which it quoted copiously. Of the first of these two periodicals the "Old Reviewer" said, "The attacks of the *Times* on Mr. Kinglake's historical accuracy have been so effectively repelled by the *Saturday Review*, as to render further allusion to them unnecessary;" and after inveighing against the misrepresentation and personality which, according to the "Old Reviewer," had pervaded the articles on Mr. Kinglake's book, in the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, he affirmed that, "unless the arguments used in Mr. Kinglake's favour by the *North British Review* could be disposed of, all controversy as to that gentleman's moderation and accuracy must be at an end." In reply to a charge which had been made against Mr. Kinglake, that he had printed arguments of his own between inverted commas, as if they had been quotations from other authorities, the "Old Reviewer" justified the practice, by pointing out that a similar course had been pursued by a writer in the *North British Review*.

The unmistakeable aim of the "Old Reviewer" was to lead the public into supposing that three distinct literary authorities approved of Mr. Kinglake's book, and disapproved of the "personality and misrepresentation" with which the historian of the Crimean war had been treated by the press in general.

Our clear-sighted contemporary, the *Times*, in commenting on this pamphlet, expressed its suspicion that there were not, in reality three writers, but one writer, who wrote thus; and that the Saturday Reviewer, the North British Reviewer, and the "Old Reviewer," wielded but a single pen amongst them, and that not a very sharp one. It supported these suspicions in the following passage:—

"When we come to examine the peculiar style of this precious trinity in unity, we cannot but fancy that it is not entirely unfamiliar to us. We stumble in every page—no matter whether we turn to the *Saturday Review*, to the *North British*, or to the pamphlet of the 'Old Reviewer'—on the same shabby evasions, the same scolding tone, the same threadbare quotations, and stale after-dinner stories, lugged in neck and heels, the same dreary old scraps of Fielding and Walter Scott. . . . It is impossible to mistake the hand.

'We recognize the flavour of the old dog Tray' in every sentence."

The *Times* hazarded no surmises as to the identity of the author of these anonymous articles; it did not attempt to rend from him the armour of impersonality in which he had chosen to clothe himself; it merely compared carefully the style of the three scribes, and, after having done so, avowed its suspicion that they were all three but one "manifold writer."

It would appear that this criticism, on the part of our contemporary, has grievously stung the party or parties by whom the trick has been planned and executed. The *Saturday Review*, in a short article, declared that the *Times* in "confidently stating" that the reviewer of Mr. Kinglake's work in the *Saturday Review*, the writer in the *North British*, and the author of the pamphlet by "An Old Reviewer," were "three literary gentlemen rolled into one"—had been guilty of "a simple falsehood;" a strong expression, which must, we fear, have been peculiarly distressing to the susceptibilities of the "Old Reviewer," who laments so bitterly (p. 10) that the laws of honour can no longer be resorted to, in order to banish such words as "untrue" from decent controversy.

Now we think it but right, in the interests of literary morality, to point out, that the *Times* did not "confidently assert" that the articles in question all emanated from the same pen; our contemporary merely expressed "its strong suspicion" that such was the case, giving at the same time the most convincing reasons for entertaining that suspicion. Neither did our contemporary affirm that the *review* of Mr. Kinglake's work in the *Saturday Review* was the work of the *North British Reviewer* and the "Old Reviewer." There were no less than *seven* articles in the *Saturday Review* on Mr. Kinglake's book. The first four of these seven articles *reviewed* the book; the three last repelled" the attack of the *Times* on Mr. Kinglake's historical accuracy." They were obviously not all written by the same hand: the first four being purely eulogistic, and containing nothing controversial; the three latter being purely controversial, and bearing those peculiar marks by which the *Times* conceives that it has detected the identity of the "three literary gentlemen rolled into one," who write up Mr. Kinglake.

It will be seen, therefore, that this vehement though qualified denial on the part of the *Saturday Review*, may, after all, be but an evasion; and that the surmises of the *Times* that the "Old Reviewer" wrote the three controversial articles on Mr. Kinglake's work in the *Saturday Review*, are quite compatible with the assertion that the first four articles reviewing the book in the *Saturday Review* proceeded from another pen.

And this easy explanation of what would otherwise be very difficult to explain, is strongly confirmed by a preface which the "Old Reviewer" has added to a second edition of his pamphlet, in which he confesses his identity with the reviewer in the *North British, and does not deny* his identity with the gentleman who writes in the *Saturday*. In this preface the "Old Reviewer," as usual, complains of the unfair personalities towards himself of which the *Times* has been guilty; but in what those personalities consist he omits to say. As far as we can see, the *Times* has merely commented fairly on three literary productions, published anonymously, and has expressed its conviction that they are the work of one writer, but it has not taken the improper liberty of surmising who that writer may be. It would be well if the "Old Reviewer" himself had shown a similar delicacy in using against others those unfair weapons of literary controversy of which he so sensitively deprecates the use against himself. As we have said, for anything the *Times* has written, "the three gentlemen rolled into one" who write up Mr. Kinglake may rejoice in the names of Brown, or Jones, or Robinson, or Smith, or Tomkins; whether they do so or not concerns neither the *Times* nor the public, as long as what they write is not libellous. But the "Old Reviewer" has no idea of conceding to his opponents the privacy which he so querulously claims as his own birthright. In order to deal more effectively with certain inconvenient strictures on his client's history in the *Quarterly Review*, the "Old Reviewer," has not hesitated to tear the mask off a face which he informs us is that of General Sir George Brown, K.C.B. Nearly half of his pamphlet is devoted to insolent ridicule of that gallant gentleman, whom the "Old Reviewer" represents as praising himself, and as discrediting everybody else, in an article which the "Old Reviewer" supposes the General to have written in the *Quarterly*; he speaks of him derisively as the "Sir George (of the *Quarterly*)," and expresses his decided opinion that the anonymous writer in the *Review* is none other than the gallant officer who mis-led the Light Division at the Alma. Why the "Old Reviewer," fighting himself "under shield," should feel justified in taking this unusual liberty with Sir George Brown, or with any other writer who chooses to review Mr. Kinglake's work anonymously, we are at a loss to conceive; but that he does take it, the following extract from p. 72 of his pamphlet conclusively proves:—

"Whether direct evidence can be adduced to identify the Sir George Brown who has recently dated from Kilmainham, with the Sir George of the *Quarterly*, remains to be seen. For the present the internal evidence is enough. There is a scene in *A Legend of Montrose* in which the disguised Lord of the Castle expatiates on his own manifold virtues to Captain Dalgetty. 'I never heard so much good of him before,' said Dalgetty! 'You must know the Marquis well, or rather you must be the Marquis himself!' We leave the application to the military critic of the '*Quarterly*.'"

And this actually proceeds from the pen of the whining trinity in unity, who are complaining so bitterly of the unfair personalities of the *Times*! Dressing their opponents, as their custom is with oil of vitriol, the *Saturday* Reviewer and his doubles are not ashamed to disturb the clubs and coteries of London with their clamour, simply because they themselves have been served up with a mild *sauce piquante*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ETON.

(From the Times, June 6.)

THE 4th of June was celebrated at Eton yesterday with more than its accustomed gaiety, having been postponed, as on the occasion of last year, to the 5th, in consequence of Ascot Cup Day falling on the same date. The change was made this time in compliance with the wish of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who had signified his intention of being present with his young bride, and who, of course, could not otherwise have done the College this honour. The attendance of distinguished and fashionable visitors is always great on these days, but yesterday it was unusually numerous and brilliant. Twelve was the hour at which their Royal Highnesses were expected to arrive from Frogmore, but long before that time the visitors and students had begun to assemble in the Quadrangle, which before 12, was completely filled. Unfortunately, before that hour, also, the last faint hopes that the day might prove a fine one were set at rest in the most unsatisfactory manner by the steady, drizzling rain. The Prince of Wales has not yet inherited his Royal mother's good fortune in the matter of fine weather, but is, on the contrary, almost singularly unfortunate, for there has been scarcely one of the great ceremonies in which he has taken part, either in this country or in America, which has not been more or less marred by inclement weather. The dreary drizzle of yesterday was especially unfortunate, inasmuch as all the great attractions of Speech Day at Eton are celebrated in the open air, and the fleecy banks of wet clouds which filled the sky, and seemed to hang upon the trees, forbade all hope of change from the steady rain that fell so thickly as to make the very atmosphere a damp and humid mixture. Just as this bad weather had fairly set in, their Royal Highnesses arrived in the Quadrangle. The *cortége* was of the same rich, but unostentatious kind as on the previous day at Ascot,—plain carriages and four, with outriders in scarlet liveries. In the first carriage were the Prince and Princess, with the Prince of Leiningen; the second contained the Lady-in-Waiting, the Countess of Macclesfield, and the Equerry, Major Teesdale. It is quite needless to say how thoroughly hearty and enthusiastic was the reception of the Prince and Princess, and the old Quadrangle rang again and again with the echo of the cheers.

Their Royal Highnesses passed at once to the upper school, and took their seats on the raised platform, surrounded by the most distinguished of the visitors—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of St. Albans, the Duchess of Beaufort, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord and Lady Elcho, Lord and Lady Taunton, Lord and Lady Sydney, Dr. Goodford, the Provost of Eton, the Head Master and Fellows, &c., and the Rev. T. Carter, Vice-Provost. With great good taste the noble upper schoolroom had been suffered to retain its usual work-day aspect—the niches filled with busts of the most famed among the many famous of Eton scholars, the walls still scored deep with the names of those whose deeds have secured them an undying record in the brightest pages of our history.

The speeches commenced with a special address composed in honour of the first visit of their Royal Highnesses, and which was delivered with much grace and natural ease by Lord Francis Hervey, a son of the Marquis of Bristol, and one of the seniors of the school. The whole address was above the general average of such composition, and, though too long for publication *in extenso*, the opening lines deserved to be recorded, though it must be confessed that they owed very much of their effect to the admirable style of their delivery:—

"As some dark cloud, Night's mist-born canopy
Breaks, pierced by th' orient sun, and melts on high;
Or as the storm, which brooding o'er the earth,
With sullen stillness awes Creation's mirth,
Swept from the sky by breezes blowing clear,
Unveils a gem, where Nature dropped the tear;
So has that shadow, whose pervading gloom
Dimmed every hearth, and saddened every home,
Passed, for a while unheeded, from the sight
Before the dawning of a brighter light.
The brighter light we hail with gladsome eye,
While sorrow's self resigns her mastery.
Welcome, thrice welcome ye, who deign to share
Our joys, fair Denmark's boast, great England's heir!
Not ours the tribute of unmeaning praise;
The deafening cheers our youthful voices raise
Tell but of offerings from the heart that flow,
Your right to claim,—our glory to bestow.
O beauteous floweret, pride of Elsinore,
That from the distant steep of Cimbria's shore
Hast come to bloom on this our sea-girt isle,
Where Peace and glad Content and Plenty smile.
Fair offshoot of a kindred stem, we bless
That day of pure unmingled happiness,
When safely wafted o'er the foaming tide
England first saw thee by our Prince's side."

Alluding to the Royal marriage the young speaker said:—

"Fair shone the bridal morn; on Windsor's height
Beam'd the glad sun in conscious splendour bright,
When through the fretted aisle in long array
The glittering pageant wound its stately way;
While music from the full-toned organ rung,
Hallowed each thought, and hush'd each faltering tongue.
Oh! never rose at Hymen's altar prayer
More deep, more fervent; ne'er on wedded pair
Did Heaven more kindly smile: true love was there!"

The address concluded thus:—

"Oh! be all blessings showered around your heads,
Thick as the dews which Heaven's high bounty sheds,
Fair as the gifts which kindly zephyrs bring,
To deck the bosom of the virgin Spring.
What though the tide of bloodshed surge afar
And gulfing billows of tumultuous war:
Though impious rapine's standard be unfurled,
Like pall of dim eclipse, o'er half the world;
Still, still may Albion's flaming star be seen
Above the storm, unclouded and serene,
And while her sister orbs are quenched in night,
Burn with new lustre and intenser light!"

The speeches were afterwards delivered in the following order:—

2. Freeth, max ...	Philipp. II. ...	Cicero.
3. Walter, ma. ...	Idylls of the King ...	Tennyson.
4. Kennedy, ma., K.S. ...	Moncontour ...	Macaulay.
5. Tinné, ma. ...	Œdipus ...	Sophocles.
6. Wood ...	Malvolio ...	Shakspeare.
7. Puller ...	Childe Harold ...	Byron.
8. M'Kerrell ...	Wallenstein ...	Schiller.
9. Bridges ...	The Princess ...	Tennyson.
10. Thackeray, K.S. ...	Æneid VI. ...	Virgil.
11. Cunningham, K.S. } 12. Bodkin, K.S. }	Merchant of Venice.	Shakspeare.
13. Fortescue, ma. ...	Marmion ...	Scott.
14. Pollock, ma., K.S. }	Argante ...	Molière.
15. Puller }	Géronte ...	
16. Fremantle }	Scapin ...	
17. Martyn, ma., K.S. ...	Antony and Cleopatra	Shakspeare
18. Follett ...	On French Revolution	Burke.
19. Cole, K.S. ...	Philip Van Artevelde	Taylor.
20. Fremantle ...	Last Speech of Lord Chatham ...	
21. Moore, K.S. ...	Lalla Rookh ...	Moore.

With scarcely one exception, all the recitations were admirably given, Mr. Wood, Mr. Fremantle, Mr. Walter, Mr. Follett, and Mr. Thackeray being especially conspicuous for the perfect ease and freedom of their delivery. At the close of this portion of the programme their Royal Highnesses were conducted through the old chapel of the College, rich not only in its historical associations, but from its perfect and careful restoration, now made one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the kingdom. The exquisite altar-piece, which has recently been erected, attracted as it deserved a long and careful notice from the Royal visitors. This visit over, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the residence of Dr. Goodford, the Provost, where a splendid repast had been prepared for them in the dining-room, the tables being adorned with Royal and other plate which have from time to time been given to the College.

The following guests had the honour of meeting their Royal Highnesses on this occasion:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, the Duchess of Beaufort, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of St. Albans, the Countess de Grey, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord and Lady Sydney, Lord and Lady Elcho, Lord and Lady Taunton, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Oxford, Mrs. Gladstone, Madame Van de Weyer, the Dean of Windsor, and Mrs. Wellesley and the Head Master of Eton. A sumptuous *dejeuner* was also given by the college authorities to nearly 200 guests in the College-hall.

The Eton corps of Volunteers, under the command of their young commandant, Captain Arthur Rickards, were to have been inspected and reviewed by his Royal Highness in the cricket meadow after luncheon. The rain, however, put a stop to this portion of the Prince's programme, for, though the inspection took place, it was not honoured with the presence of the Royal visitors. No one, indeed, expected that the Princess could remain exposed to the rain, or that his Royal Highness could leave her alone in the College while he went through this last portion of the day's proceedings. Their Royal Highnesses accordingly quitted the Provost's lodge and returned to Frogmore soon after luncheon, their departure exciting the same mark of affectionate respect which had attended their arrival.

The inspection, nevertheless, took place in the presence of the Duke of Buccleuch and a very numerous company, when the wretched state of the weather was considered. The corps was put through ordinary parade drill, and though there was an aspect of irregularity in some of the companies, from the very varied heights of the lads comprising them, still there was not the least fault to find in the quickness and precision in which their evolutions were performed. To say that they equalled the solid regularity of our best Volunteers would be to do our amateur regiments an injustice, and the Eton boys no good; but it is mere justice to say that they acquitted themselves remarkably well, and far better than could have been expected from young gentlemen at school whose time for drill has to be subtracted from their hours of recreation.

With this inspection the festivities of the day may be said to have terminated, for the rain was as heavy as small shot, and quite as penetrating. No rain, however, could prevent the usual procession of boats in the evening to Surley-hall, though it was shorn of all its customary attractiveness and brilliancy by the keen wind and driving showers. Before the change in the weather, it was expected that the Royal visitors would witness this procession, so the "Eton Eight," now in training for their yearly contest with Westminster, departed from their usual custom of rowing in their own boats, and for this time rowed together, heading the procession in their fine cutter.

The following is the order in which the boats went up:—

The ETON EIGHT, in the *Victory* (light blue).
Stroke W. R. Griffiths (Captain of the Boats).
7. A. Rickards (Captain of the Lower Boats).
6. Pochin (Second Captain of Boats).
5. Phipps (Captain of Thetis).
4. Corkran (Captain of Prince of Wales).
3. Willan (Captain of Dreadnought).
2. Tooth (Victory).
Bow, Hall (Captain of St. George).
Tottenham (coxswain).

UPPER BOATS.
1. *Monarch* (dark blue).
Stroke, E. S. Hope, ma. (capt.)
9. Mossop.
8. M. Pelham, ma.
7. Tinnie, ma.
6. Mainwaring, ma.
5. Kennion.
4. Jackson, ma.
3. Cresswell.
2. Chapman.
Bow, Lord Eldon.
M. Bertie (coxswain).

2. *Prince of Wales* (crimson).
Stroke, Sherbrooke (capt.)
7. Newton.
6. Garden.
5. Turnour, ma.
4. Sandilands.
3. Powell, ma.
2. Pierpoint.
Bow, Sandbach, ma.
Lord Ellesmere (coxswain).

LOWER BOATS.
3. *Brittania* (dark blue.)
Stroke, A. Pope (capt.)
7. Walpole, mi.
6. Brooke, ma.
5. Campbell.
4. Hope, mi.
3. M'Kerrell.
2. Lord Emlyn.
Bow, Smith.
Boyle (coxswain.)

4. *Dreadnought* (pink.)
Stroke, W. W. Wood (capt.)
7. Sir A. Lambe.
6. Thomas.
5. Trench.
4. Rasch.
3. Palairet.
2. Cockran, mi.
Bow, Wickens.
Holland (coxswain.)

5. *Thetis* (green.)
Stroke, Walpole (capt.)
7. Currey.
6. Powlett.
5. Bonham.
4. Faber.
3. Garde-Buller.
2. West.
Bow, Wellesley, ma.
Eaton (coxswain.)

6. *St. George* (scarlet.)
Stroke, Barry (capt.)
7. Pitt-Taylor, ma.
6. Foster.
5. Jemmett.
4. Hamond.
3. G. Murray.
2. Benson.
Bow, C. Moore.
Clayton (coxswain.)

7. *Defiance* (mauve).
Stroke, Lord Melgund (capt.)
7. Martin.
6. Ashmore.
5. Dering.
4. Edwards.
3. Alexander.
2. Palk.
Bow, Lord Graham.
Mark-Wood (coxswain).

COLLEGERS' FOUR-OAR.
Stroke, Marsden (capt.)
3. Thackeray
2. Carter.
Bow, Cole.
Everard (coxswain).

At the old Hall there was the usual repast, over which, however, even Eton boys seemed not inclined to linger in the drenching rain. They stayed long enough, however, to give their loyal and College toasts with the usual uproarious manifestations of welcome, and then back in the rain again to the Brocas in the evening.

HER MAJESTY AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

(From the Times, June 13.)

YESTERDAY Her Majesty saw for the first time the interior of the Exhibition building, which she had expressed her intention of visiting on Tuesday last when at the Horticultural Gardens to see the Prince Consort's Memorial. The visit was not a private one in the strict sense of the term, neither was it public, for the contractors, with much good taste, declined to give orders of admission to any visitors beyond the Ministers and noblemen who were to receive Her Majesty under the western dome. Some ladies and gentlemen, however, who were aware of the visit came into the building from the Horticultural Gardens, and assembled in the west galleries to the number of about 100 or so: but this was all.

Under the west dome, waiting to receive Her Majesty were Lord Granville with his brother Commissioners for 1862, Sir Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Mr. T. Fairbairn, and their secretary and assistant-secretary, Sir Francis Sandford and Mr. Lindon. There were also present the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Derby, Lord Torrington, Lord and Lady Portman, Lord Overstone, Mr. Disrael, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Robert Lowe, Mr. Henry Cole, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. John Kelk, and Messrs. Charles and Thomas Lucas, Captain Fowke, Mr. Crace, and Mr. Edgar Bowring.

The morning was very dull and cloudy, and the building was filled with rather a misty vapour; but just before Her Majesty arrived the sun shone out bright and clear, and lighted up all the nave and side courts in the most effective manner. Precisely to the very minute of the time indicated, Her Majesty arrived, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Helena and Beatrice. Her Majesty wore, of course, deep widow's mourning, but looked remarkably well in health, and during her walk through the building, and especially when speaking to the noblemen and gentlemen who were presented to her, her face wore much of its old well-known look of calm pleasure and satisfaction.

Lord Granville, with Lord Derby and the Duke of Buccleuch, received Her Majesty upon alighting from her carriage, and accompanied her, with the Princesses, to the platform under the Western Dome, where the party remained some time while the Queen surveyed the building, and while Lord Granville pointed out where the most important divisions of classes during the late Exhibition had been made. Her Majesty appeared especially struck with the length and fine proportions of the great central hall which forms the Nave, across which the sun was shining with such brightness as to show off its long vista and effective colouring to the best advantage. The one or two little objects which had been left in the side courts were just sufficient to assist the eye in estimating the great extent of a building which encloses 16 acres of ground under its roof. After a few minutes had been passed in this survey, the noblemen and gentlemen connected with the late Exhibition who had assembled to meet Her Majesty were called forward in turn, and for all and each of them as they advanced the Queen had a few words of kind and gracious praise for their past labours. Messrs. Kelk and Lucas were congratulated on having raised so fine and large a building in so short a time, and Mr. Crace on the very successful manner in which he had decorated it. Mr. Gladstone was honoured with a longer conference than any other gentleman. After this, Her Majesty traversed the whole length of the building to the Eastern Dome, stopping once to again survey the interior. Under the Eastern Dome only a short pause was made, when Her Majesty ascended to the gallery beneath the clock, and remained here for some time looking down the Nave—the best position from which the interior can be seen. From here the Royal party proceeded through the English portion of the Picture Galleries, where Mr. Redgrave and Captain Fowke were complimented by the Queen on the effective appearance and admirable lighting and proportions of the galleries. Her Majesty then passed down the staircase leading to the Cromwell-road, and so on across the building into the Horticultural Gardens, having spent nearly an hour in examining the interior.

As various statements have been made with regard to the sum expended by the contractors on the building, and the amount they received in payment from the Commissioners, it may not be out of place to state here what the report of the Commissioners will in a few days make public, that the total cost of completing the entire structure and annexes was 363,000l. For this building the Commissioners bound themselves to pay the contractors 300,000., and a further sum of 130,000l., if the building was definitively purchased, out of whatever surplus receipts there might remain. They were so far from having a surplus, however, that the Commissioners were only able to pay the contractors 234,000l. out of their 300,000l., leaving 66,000l. still due to them. But their exchequer was not able to afford even this part payment of 234,000l., for when the accounts were definitively closed up there was found to be a deficit of 15,000l., which Mr. Kelk, in the most liberal manner, met by handing his check to the Commissioners for that amount. It may appear strange that only 80,000l. is asked for a building which cost 363,000l. but a twelvemonth ago; but it must be recollected that the terms of their contract oblige Messrs. Kelk and Lucas to pull down and remove the entire building if it is not purchased, and that at present they are actually under notice to do so, when it would have to be sold as old materials. The estimate of the Government surveyor is that the materials in the building, when pulled down and sold as second-hand, would be worth 78,000l., and this, with 2,000l. for the gas and other fittings, is exactly the sum which the Government have offered to give for the building, and so release the contractors from the trouble of taking it down. This is not a liberal bargain for the Government to make after the spirit displayed by the contractors in relinquishing their claim to a sum like 66,000l., and afterwards giving the Commissioners the money to cover their deficiency; but no doubt Mr. Gladstone felt that in making a bargain for the nation he was bound to bring down the price to the lowest level, by leaving the contractors no choice but that of taking down the building and selling it as old materials, or selling it to the country for the same sum as it stands. For the land, which the Commissioners of 1851 offer to sell to the Government for 100,000l., as much as 275,000l. was offered by a private firm a short time since; but of course the Commissioners could not listen to this offer, as their charter of incorporation binds them to reserve the land always, either for purposes connected with future Exhibitions, or as sites for museums for the advancement of science and art.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

(To the Editor of the Times, June 6.)

SIR,—I have to apologize for again trespassing on your valuable space, but the remarks which appeared in the monetary column of your journal of yesterday on my letter, which you did me the honour to publish in your edition of Wednesday last, are of so strong a character that I should not be performing my duty if I allowed them to pass unnoticed.

The object in view when I last addressed you would, indeed, be partly gained could I obtain the sympathy of the public on behalf of Mexico, which has successfully struggled for nearly two years in maintaining her independence against a great and powerful nation. The real objects of the invasion are scarcely known. France landed her troops in Mexico at a time when a peaceful intervention was thought of by the allied Powers of England, Spain, and France. The first two returned from Mexico soon after their arrival, but France remained there, and since then has been continually receiving re-inforcements. That Power has not declared war against Mexico and disclaimed all intention of conquest, but alleged as a reason for invasion that Mexico was in favour of French intervention and would gladly hail the overthrow of her rulers. Subsequent events have proved it a fallacy. What object, then, has France in attempting the subjugation of Mexico.

With reference to the statement "that if it were not for the deplorable mistake of the French in allying themselves with the remains of the ecclesiastical party, they would have been entitled to the best wishes of the civilized world," the fact is overlooked that, had it not been for the inducements held out by that party, the expedition would never have been undertaken. It is also asserted "that the Mexican nation are no more fighting for their independence than a band of brigands can be said to fight for independence;" further, "that sympathy would be misplaced is furnished in the fact that with every report of Mexican success the price of Mexican stock recedes." In answer to the first, strong words show a weak cause. With respect to the second, it is evident that the speculative portion of the public have an idea that so soon as the French reach the capital, satisfactory arrangements will be made to recontinue the suspended payments of the dividends; but that is no sign of the want of sympathy by the public generally. One point is clear, that should Mexico have to treat with France, the latter will not conclude any treaty with Mexico unless one of the first articles stipulates that Mexico is to recognize and pay the expenses of the French invasion, and other claims connected with it. That will be a preferential debt, and any one at all acquainted with the state of Mexican finances will immediately see that, if such be the case, the payment of these claims will entirely absorb the revenues of the country, and that all the foreign loans or debts will be postponed until those claims are liquidated. Holding this view, I am quite prepared to find, that if Mexican stock is to be the index of sympathy with the French, it will point very low when a treaty is concluded. Had the present Government been supported, instead of attempting to subvert it; it would have been by this time consolidated, peace and prosperity would have dawned on Mexico, and then, indeed, the French would have been entitled to the best wishes of the world.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES L. HART.
Mexican Consulate, London, June 5.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(FOURTH NOTICE.)
(From the Times, May 21.)
[Concluded from our number of July 13.]

We may almost class among foreigners, for the thoroughness with which he has become possessed by an Irish spirit, Mr. E. Nicol, of whose four pictures this year it is hard to say which is best in character, or in the humour and dramatic force with which the painter tells his little story.

"An Insolvent" (66) is a penniless boy, in a shebeen house, who, after consuming his "dthrink," is trying to look as if he had money in his pocket if he could only find it—an impression which the stern old landlady at the counter does not seem to share; "Waiting an Answer" (101), a breathless Irish peasant, mopping his brows behind a screen, while the hot-tempered old squire reads the letter he has brought—putting off a meet, perhaps, or otherwise interfering with a day's hunting, to judge by the pink and cap on a chair; "The Hope of the Family" (212), Paddy, in his caubeen and coata-more, complacently contemplating a ruffianly-looking youngster in one of his father's cast-off red waistcoats; and "The Renewal of the Lease refused" (897), a work of higher power, and full of sinister omen, in the suppressed grief and sense of wrong expressed by the face of the tenant and the hard vindictive look of the agent. There are very few things in the Academy of more thorough completeness, in the way of expression, than these four Irish pictures; and Mr. Nicol's painting, though still a little loose, has gone on improving with his advance to mastery of the art of telling a story. We are only afraid that this confining of himself to one set of objects may lead the painter into mannerism and self-repeating, and we have yet to learn that Mr. Nicol has the sentiment of beauty, without which no man can rise into the front rank in any branch of the painter's art. No good is to be got by insisting on the utter worthlessness of such art as that of either Pickersgill; but that they both write "R.A." after their names, one might pass by such meaningless lay-figure recipe-work as the "Ferdinand and Miranda" (37), the "Desdemona's Intercession for Cassio" (73), the "Cottage Chicks" (280), and the "Cupid" (646) of the elder of these gentlemen, or the "Isabella and Clarence" (140) of the younger, who once gave promise of better things. But these are among the many bad works of Academicians this year, which it is unnecessary even to name, so palpable are their demerits even to inexperienced eyes, and which usurp the line, to the general injury of the Exhibition, and to the grievous discredit of the Academy itself, to say nothing of the injustice thus done to the painters of good pictures ill-hung, and of good pictures sent back for want of room to hang them at all. Surely the Academy is bound in self-defence to devise some means of excluding work of this kind from the Exhibition—whether by enforcing in some way the retirement into honorary rank of men who have outlived their powers, or by subjecting the pictures of Academicians and Associates to some such ordeal as that which all other pictures are required to pass through before they are accepted for exhibition. We may easily understand in how painful and delicate a duty this would involve the Council, but we do not see how the necessity can be much longer evaded, if the Academy is still to maintain its position.

Mr. G. H. Thomas has two clever little sketches, for they hardly claim higher rank, of Royal ceremonials of a very different character. The one is the Princess Royal doing homage to the King of Prussia at his coronation (25), not the most agreeable subject of contemplation to Englishmen at this moment; and the other, pleasanter at once as a ceremony and a picture, is the marriage of the Princess Alice.

Among the illustrations of modern middle and lower class English life may be selected Mr. Emmerson's pretty little group of children, "Bedtime" (27), designed and painted with a very sweet and tender feeling for childish innocence and beauty; Mr. J. Morgan's "Red Tape," ill-named, but a capital likeness of a well known veteran of the Northern Circuit, in wig and gown, taking instructions from his attorney; Mr. A. Erwood's "Minding the House" (55), two idle servant-maids, telling their fortunes on the cards in the parlour during "missis's" absence; Mr. W. Douglas's "D. Lang, Esq., F.S.A." (116), less a portrait than a capitally painted study of various antiquarian *bric-à-brac*; Mr. G. O'Neil's "Aunt Deborah's Pocket," more pleasing, because less vulgar that the same painter's "Public Opinion," a sample of Exhibition frequenters crowding round the picture of the year. In painting such subjects it should be remembered that it is not enough that the painter should paint his models faithfully; he must thoroughly command his subjects, and look down upon the weaknesses he is satirizing. *Non cuivis contingit adire Corinthum.* Hogarths are not common; and the attempt to wield Hogarthian weapons will oftener prove a snare than a success. G. Hardy's "Little Shop," a Picard interior, and "The Doctor," a group of little urchins, playing at doctor and patient, one in granny's great chair doing the sick lady, another feeling her pulse, and directing her to put out her tongue, others compounding bread pills, &c., while the real invalid is seen coming in on the arm of her nurse, are excellent examples of Mr. Hardy's masterly painting of interiors. But the incident introduced into the second picture is in bad taste, and detracts from, instead of adding to, its merits as a piece of room painting. Mr. Dobson's work this year has that painter's usual merits,—careful execution, pure feeling, and workmanlike, well-finished drawing. These merits, however, seem to us counterbalanced by a painful smoothness and monotony of execution, a feebleness and coldness of conception, and a lack of life, which render it difficult to agree in the high popular estimate of Mr. Dobson's pictures. His little maiden feeding poultry, called "Fruhling" (181), his little head of a girl, with a pitcher, "At the Well" (308), strike us as examples of subjects better suited to the painter's grasp than his "Return from Egypt of the Holy Family" (340), which, prettily drawn and smoothly coloured piece of arrangement as it is, does not rise above the Carlo Maratti level. A little picture, hung too high up for its merits, but full of quiet feeling, is "The Watch is over," by A. Dever (301). It represents an elderly man, who has been watching a deathbed; all is over, and he looks out on the grey dawn with an admirably conceived expression in his figure and what you see of his face, of resignation, and that sense of release which comes when the struggle of life and death is over. Judging both by this picture and another near it, by the same painter, of a reading girl, called "Very Interesting" (300), Mr. Dever is a man to be looked after. An exquisite head by G. F. Watts, "Virginia" (270), should have received earlier notice. It is a good example of the value given to portraiture by the wider and freer study of the painter practised in epic or imaginative subjects. All Mr. Watts's portraits, indeed, are so many illustrations of the truth which we believe to lie at the bottom of all hope for the material advancement of the art of portraiture among us, that portrait-painting must cease to be the exclusive work of a set of men calling themselves portrait-painters, before it can be what thoughtful lovers of art would wish to see.

FROHLICH'S ETCHINGS.

(From the Times, May 28.)

HERE are a set of gift-books, without a binding of the most florid gilt gingerbread! Wonder the first! But they are printed in France. English publishers declare that no gift-book can succeed in this country without these outside flourishes. Hence perhaps the frequent consequence that it is as unwise to try a gift-book by its contents as to look a gift-horse in the mouth. But in the case of these gift-books of M. Frohlich's not only are the outsides plain, but the insides are precious. Wonder the second! Here are illustrations full of the most original fancy, an invention of the richest kind, which, after supplying designs for the grandest of Christian prayers and the most significant of Pagan myths, sets itself sweetly and contentedly to put into pictures the day of a child. Of all the gift-books which for years have poured in flood through our hands, we know of none which an artist might feel such pleasure in presenting to an artist as these. Gustave Doré's wonderful illustrations to *Dante*, and the *Fairy Tales* have, no doubt, even rarer qualities, and appeal more powerfully to the imagination; but they are often grim and ghastly. M. Frohlich's work is invariably graceful, and his subjects, in the instance before us, are either holy, beautiful, or infantine. M. Frohlich's *Lord's Prayer* (with an etched dedication plate and prefatory plate and 10 etched designs illustrative of the text) is dedicated to the Princess Alexandra, as in duty bound the artist being a loyal Dane, and is about to be published in this country. It is a work worthy to be laid at the feet of so fair and gracious a lady. In all these designs the subject proper is combined with arabesques of appropriate foliage. Thus, in the Lord's Prayer, the primpernel and small corn-flower frame the design for "Give us this day our daily bread;" the palms of triumphant beatitude support the design for "Thy kingdom come;" thorns and brambles hedge in the designs appropriated to the averting temptation and the deliverance from evil.

The frontispiece contains an exquisite subject, Adam and Eve, in the shade of their sunlighted Paradise, the woman pointing to the tree of knowledge, and the man hesitant, but disposed to yield. "Hallowed be Thy

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Name" has below, or, in the earthly part, a group of fervent worshippers, gathered round the spring of the waters of life, which well up in the midst of them. All are dedicating their arts or crafts, their power or their humbleness, to Heaven,—the minstrel striking his harp, the painter using his pencil, the philosopher bringing his scroll, the old man his staff, the young man his strength, the woman her unselfishness, the child its innocency, for the service of prayer and praise. Above, Angels, are hymning and harping round the centre of glory, and far below is faintly seen the heavenly Jerusalem descending to earth. The "Give us this day our daily bread" is, however, our favourite. This design represents a corn field, on the margin of a sunny water. The reapers have paused from their labour, and are saying their grace before their mid-day meal; the stalwart bread-winner cuts the black loaf; the horses of the harvest cart, loosed from the traces, feed beyond the slope. In the clouds Christ, with His open hand extended in the direction of earth, looks downwards with loving eyes; on either side of Him floats a choir of ministering angels. The deliverance from temptation is not less happily expressed. Nothing is more ingenious in these designs than the way in which the earthly and the Heavenly are combined and contrasted. The utter absence, too, of any suggestion of cant, conventionality, or sectarianism, is most commendable.

From the Lord's Prayer to Cupid and Psyche, from the Apostle to Apuleius, is a transition which any less facile invention than M. Frohlich's would have found difficult. He has made it without awkwardness. As etchings and combinations of design, arabesque and text, the 20 pages of the *Cupid and Psyche* are more remarkable than the ten of the Lord's Prayer. It is curious to contrast the treatment of this beautiful myth—that pure gem in the foul setting of "The Golden Ass," by the greatest painter of the 16th century, and by a comparatively unknown designer of the 19th. For invention and ingenuity, for freedom and variety of treatment, whatever his inferiority in style of drawing, M. Frohlich's work seems to come more home to us than Raphael's; for no doubt the designs of the Chigi Villa are his, though the execution be that of Giulio Romano and his pupils. The text, itself etched, is so managed as to combine harmoniously with the etched designs and arabesques, so that each page is a picture including many pictures. Among the loveliest of the designs, we may particularize (4) the Descent of Psyche on the breath of the Zephyrs from the mountain-top, where she has been exposed in obedience to the oracle; the next design (5; Psyche in the bath, with the banquet prepared in the upper chamber by the care of her mysterious spouse; for expression (8), Psyche listening to the suggestions of her malicious sisters;—for combination of figures and landscape, the composition (14), in which Psyche learns from the voice of the reeds the way to perform the cruel tasks imposed on her by Venus;—for imaginative power (16), the Descent into Hades. But it is very hard to choose among such wealth of various invention.

M. Frohlich is a master of the figure as far as feeling and expression, though the drawing is not always correct; he disposes of all the resources of light and shadow with great power, and has a rare feeling of grace and beauty. All these powers are employed on this classical subject with daring disregard of classic severity, whether in single figures or groupings. M. Frohlich's classicalism is about as unlike that of Flaxman, for instance, as one thing can be to another; but though as romantic in some senses as Retsch himself, M. Frohlich is nowhere untrue to the spirit of classical fable. He has nothing of the peculiar conventionalism of the schools of Germany.

Hitherto we have been following M. Frohlich in the empyrean of high art, Christian or classical. When we accompany him to the more familiar, but not less pure region of home, he is still the most pleasant of guides. His *Journée de Mademoiselle Lili* is simply one of the most delightful young mothers' books we have ever seen. It would be quite the most delightful if Richter and Oscar Pletsch had not designed before him. *La Journée* is a record, in 20 woodcuts, of the sayings and doings of a young lady of three years old—Mademoiselle Lili the painter's little girl,—from the folding of her pure hands for her morning prayer to the closing of her bright eyes in her crib at sunset. The woodcuts are accompanied by a brief text, done with that perfect taste which the French bring to light work, and which makes delightful what would be trivial in less deft and delicate hands.

To this book let all mothers—or fathers—who have three-years-old darlings of their own come to see reflected, as in a mirror, the works and ways of their little ones—their prayers, their pride in stiff petticoats or new shoes, their patience and their impatience, their studies and their messages, their rides on papa's foot, and their raids on mamma's keys, their pretty ravage in the garden, their rummage of godpapa's pockets, their mimicry of their elders, the wondrous play of their imaginations, the untiring delightfulness of their faces, the exhaustless beauty of their action.

The best point about *La Journée* is that it is an accident. M. Frohlich drew his child as she played about him, on the nearest scrap of paper, on the margin of his drawing-board, on a corner of his canvas. The friend who supplied the text saw these sketches and induced the painter to allow him to bring them together into a volume.

This is not a book for children, but for those who love children. Happily for the man who can see and set down these graces of childhood, their name is legion. We do them a service in introducing them to M. Frohlich.

THE ART-WEALTH OF ENGLAND.*

(From the Times, May 28.)

Of the many functions of photography there is probably none, after the representation of elaborate architectural details, for which that process is so eminently suited as the delineation of works of plastic art, the preciousness of which depends as much on the perfection of intricate ornamental design as in beauty of form or costliness of material. Perfect photography—such as Mr. Thurston Thompson's—was never better applied than on this selection of 50 choice examples from among the masterpieces of art-workmanship of all periods, from the 7th to the 19th century, which were admired by something like a million of visitors last year in the loan-collection at the South Kensington Museum. The text accompanying the collection is from a hand as competent for the work of description as that of Mr. Thurston Thompson for the work of photographing. It is supplied by Mr. Robinson, who was the chief agent in getting the loan-collection together, and the compiler of the excellent catalogue of it—at once the model for catalogues and the best English manual of the arts of design.

Those who occupy themselves theoretically or practically with industrial designs (especially in the precious metals or in clay), and amateurs, who visited with delight and left with reluctance the cases of the loan collection at South Kensington, may, by aid of this publication, continue their studies and renew their pleasure. To cull 50 examples from such a collection was hardly a less difficult task than to get the collection together. Perhaps it required even more knowledge. To no one certainly could this duty of selection have been so well confided as to Mr. Robinson, the man in England best informed at all points on matters of mediæval industrial art. His selection may be fairly called typical. It embraces the whole range of styles, from the Runic knots which decorate the binding of St. Cuthbert's Gospel of St. John, belonging to the 7th century, or the Celtic interlacings, bronze bosses, and rude enamels of the shrine of St. Monaghan (later by five centuries), down to the Rose-Dubarry Sevres, and the rococo marqueterie of Louis the Well-beloved—nay, down to the design made for Rundell and Bridges, by our own Stothard, in the still more *baroque* time of George IV. The chief material value of such a collection lies in the lessons it supplies, and these can only be enforced by an extensive collation of well-selected examples of characteristic work belonging to different times, countries, and schools.

Thus it is by comparison of such English goldsmith's work of the renaissance as the Duke of Rutland's Ewer and Salver (1579 and 1581) with the magnificent examples of Italian work of the same period and character, from the Panshanger collection, that we are enabled most thoroughly to appreciate the innate superiority of Italian design over English, even in our best time, for this kind of manufacture. Again, if we wish to understand the course of design in the precious metals among ourselves, we cannot do so better than by study of the series of English cups here photographed, from the grace-cup of Thomas á Beckett (from Corby Castle), through the Falcon-cup and Foundress-cup of Clare and Christ's Colleges, down to the tall pair of Bristol Corporation flagons and the Barber-Surgeon's Royal Oak-cup, the gifts of Charles II. Here, too, are three masterpieces of that mysterious Henri-Deux ware of which we know nothing but that it was the work of an unknown genius, brought to life by a luxurious King to do homage to a beautiful mistress. Its value has now increased, as much by reason of its rarity, as for its beauty and fancifulness, till its few pieces are worth many times their weight in gold, and are contended for, on the rare occasions when they come into the market, by the millionaires of Europe, with a Rothschild at their head. Mr. Robinson has selected as examples of this precious manufacture the famous *Biberon* and one of the candlesticks belonging to Mr. Andrew Fountain, of Narford-hall, Norfolk, and the "*Aiguière*," from the collection of Sir A. de Rothschild. Here, too, is the unique steel chair presented by the city of Augsburg to the Emperor Rudolph II., from Lord Folkestone's collection at Longford Castle, as wonderful for its perfection of workmanship, and wealth of intricate design, as Peter Fischer's shrine of St. Sebald, or Adam Krafft's Sakrament-haus in St. Lorentz, at Nurnberg. Such chiselling and undercutting, such involutions and scroll-work, such histories and allegories, such mingling of the sacred and the profane—Homer and Moses, the wrath of Achilles and the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, the Four Monarchies, and the Last Judgment, was only produced in that teeming hive of Franconian free cities, where the tree of art blossomed so profusely in every one of its branches during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. This chair adds another name—Thomas Ruker—to the list, which includes Fischer and Krafft, Durer, and Jamnitzer.

In goldsmiths' work the selection includes a most interesting series of works, from the Savernake Horn of Tenure and the Duc d'Aumale's French Processional Cross (of about 1450), through a series of old English corporation and college plate of the 15th and 16th centuries, down to Mr. Field's vase of ivory and ormolu, representing the concurrence of decrepitude in design, and the perfection in workmanship at the time of Louis XVI. In enamels, we have examples from the early dawn of that art, in the rude thirteenth-century *champlevé* work on the Celtic shrine of St. Monaghan, down to its latest manhood, in the finished Renaissance design of the Limoges plaques from the hands of the Penicaud family.

In ivory and wood carving, the contrast of style and purpose between early and late work in different countries, is well illustrated by comparison of the early French ivory triptych from Mr. G. Morland's collection, Lord de Lisle's English sample of the same class in boxwood, and the wonderfully elaborate German triptych, also in boxwood, of a century later, with its incised leather case contributed by Lord Edward Howard, with the Flemish flagon of the 17th century, enriched with florid classical designs of sensual subjects in high relief, from the rich collection of Mr. Robert Napier. It is like a descent from Fra Angelico to Jordaens. The interesting terracotta portraiture, as common both in Flanders and Italy in the 15th century, is finely exemplified in the busts of Philippe le Bel and his wife, Jeanne la Folle, ascribed to Quentin Matsys, and that still more remarkable colossal bust (belonging to Lord Taunton) of Lorenzo de Medici, one of the grimmest but most life-like pieces of portraiture in the world.

Indeed, there is no class of the loan collection that is not here illustrated by some well-chosen example. The work is a permanent and sumptuous record of such a collection as was never got together, and is not likely to be got together again in England, while it is impossible that any similar assemblage of objects as precious should ever be made from private sources in any other country. Every example illustrates the great truth—so pregnant with consequences to the future of industrial art in this country—that the craftsman and the artist must be closely associated, and, if possible, united in the same person, before industrial design can satisfy cultivated taste. Already this Association and Union have raised the art workmanship of France to a commanding position in Europe. It is one of the works of this generation of Englishmen to bring artist and craftsman together again in this country. Nothing can more contribute to this result, than the work now doing at South Kensington, and of this work the volume before us is one of the most beautiful and best records.

* A series of photographs representing 50 of the most remarkable works of art contributed on loan to the special exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, 1862; selected and described by J. C. Robinson, F.S.A.; photographed by C. Thurston Thompson. Published by authority by the Department of Science and Art, by P. and D. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co. 1862.

PATTI IN CHANCERY.

(From the London Review, June 6.)

Mademoiselle Adelina Patti, who has done so much to delight the audiences of the Royal Italian Opera during the past and the present season, has been good enough to extend her usefulness to the general public, by enlivening a very dull time with a family episode, in which she has displayed that versatility of character which is one of her striking talents on the mimic boards. Say what we will, the best of us have a certain relish for scandal, and like to peep now and then behind the curtain which screens family life from the public gaze, especially if the closet door be open and the household skeleton visible. The most uninteresting people attain a passing importance the moment they can furnish gossip to the tea-table; but if the scandal affects some public charater, it assumes an immeasurably superior value and becomes the talk of the town. This has especially been the case with our actors, singers, *et hoc genus omne*. The great Kean's best performances never gave the town half the excitement of his *faux pas* in the family of Alderman Cox; nor has any of Mr. Boucicault's productions since the "Colleen Bawn" been the occasion of so much small talk as his share in the recent trial of Jordan *v.* Gibbon. Seeing their entertainers constantly in an assumed character, people feel a curiosity, perhaps as strong as it is idle, to know what they are like in their private *rôles*—whether the Myles na Coppaleen of private life is as humourous and pleasant a character as he is on the stage; or whether the Patti, so charming as Amina, Zerlina, or Rosina, is as witching when she appears in her own character of Adelina—whether she executes a cavatina before sitting down to breakfast, or sings out in C sharp for her eggs and bacon.

Well, this same charming little Patti—for, notwithstanding her subsequent disclaimer, we cannot but believe that she had something to do with it—came lately into the Court of Chancery by her next friend, James William Macdonald, with a very woe-begone story about her family discomforts, which must have thrilled the Vice-Chancellor himself with indignation from the sole of his feet to the roots of his hair—nay, even to the hairs of his wig. She said that she was the most ill-used little Patti that ever warbled the British public into ecstacies of admiration. She had a selfish old father, Signor Salvatore Patti, and a mercenary brother-in-law, Mr. Maurice Strackosch, who took all the profits of her professional labours to themselves. They made engagements for her, will-she, nill-she. In one year they pocketed a sum of £24,000—ye voiceless, think of that!—and rendered her no portion of it, and no account of how and where it had gone. Her unnatural sire had, for an annuity to be paid him out of her earnings by Strackosch, handed her over to that greedy German. Under this agreement Strackosch made engagements for her at Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Louvain, Amsterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Paris, Vienna, London and other towns in England, and on the 4th of May last brought her to England to sing at the Covent Garden Opera House for a large sum of money, which she was not to enjoy. Strackosch received all her money; jealously guarded her and her maid to and from the theatre; treated her in all respects as if she were a valuable property, which, no doubt, she is; an enchantress, who only opens her lips to drop pearls; a delicate song-bird, whose frills and cadences turn into gold as she utters them.

But, worse than all this, Salvatore and Maurice, not content with impoverishing her pocket, sought to trifle with the gentle inmate of her bosom. For—

"Love was still the lord of all."

and Mdlle. Patti had exchanged hearts with a Belgian nobleman, Henri de Lossy, Baron de Ville, a minor like herself, but blessed with a parent who saw no objection to his union with a cantatrice who could earn twenty-four thousand a year. Signor Patti himself was similarly minded in the month of March, 1862, and the young couple were betrothed. But the demon of avarice set to work to overthrow the attachment, and, as a preliminary step, established a blockade against the introduction of visitors and letters. The lovers were prohibited from meeting as rigorously as the lovers in an opera, but, unlike them, were not successful in baffling their jealous guardians. For many months, said Mademoiselle by her "next friend," the defendants, Maurice and Salvatore, had acted towards her with cruelty and oppression; and they were acting so up to the filing of the bill, "in consequence of which she daily goes," said the gallant Macdonald, "in great bodily and mental fear." All her movements were watched by her father, and still more by Strackosch. They would neither let her see nor communicate with her friends, nor allow her to receive letters from them, nor, indeed, permit her the run of her own house, but confined her to certain rooms; threatened her with violence in case of resistance; opened her letters and kept as many as they chose to themselves. Nay, the brother-in-law went so far as to accuse the innocent Patti of dishonourable conduct and acts which she could not think of. So that, under these accumulated sufferings, Adelina was driven to the verge of madness, and her life rendered miserable. How, under such circumstances, Mdlle. Patti could warble so deliciously night after night, at Covent Garden, and throw herself heart and soul into performances which, by the injustice of her relatives, were the basis of so many robberies, we don't pretend to understand. But this is the case put forward on behalf of Mdlle. Patti by her "next friend;" and so far we have an intelligible if not a veracious statement.

But we have hardly reached this stage of the proceedings when we find ourselves involved in serious difficulties. It appears that her "next friend" was a perfect stranger to the interesting minor; and she herself stated upon oath that his bill—asking the protection of the Court of Chancery, and the appointment of a guardian till she came of age—was filed not only without her sanction, but without her knowledge. In the same affidavit she says that she enjoys perfect liberty, has as much money as she wants, can do what she likes with her jewellery, receives her letters duly, knows nothing of her "next friend," and never had any communication with him; has the most entire confidence in her father, and the greatest love and affection for him and Strakosch, "both of whom have always treated me with the most affectionate kindness," and that she is perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements they see fit to make for her. But she not only flings her "next friend" overboard; she stabs at the heart of Henri de Lossy, Baron de Ville. "Every one who knows me," writes that gentleman to the *Daily Telegraph*, "will pity Miss Patti, when she could be induced to swear that she did not believe that I entertained honourable intentions to her." Now it is all very well for Mademoiselle to back up those under whose influence she is living, and we should be glad to think that indeed she is treated as such a charming littlle Patti should be treated. But forty affidavits, even if she was to sing them to us, couldn't make us believe that any sane English, Irish, or Scotch gentleman would go before the Court of Chancery with such a monstrous fabrication as she imputes to Mr. Macdonald. *Cui bono?* What could be gain by it? What imaginable interest could he have in making an ass of himself, befooling the Court of Chancery, and running the risk of being sent to prison for contempt? No, no, Adelina Maria Johanna Glorinda Patti, we can't credit it. Think of the letters of which Mr. Macdonald's solicitors speak, wherein your own little hand traced the narrative of your wrongs from that "dear father and estimable brother-in-law whom you now so piously bolster up. Think of Henri, for he, too, bears witness against you. "The affection," he writes, "at one time was sincere; but Strakosch and S. Patti, who had a momentary interest at stake, were determined it should not last." Was it they who put it into your head that his intentions were not honourable? Hear what he says of you in his letter to the *Telegraph*:—

"Whether she was so prevailed upon, or whether she did this of her own free will, I was at once determined to give up all thoughts of a person who could break off an engagement in this libellous and perfidious manner. I beg, therefore, that you will give it the utmost publicity, that there is not the remotest probability of my marrying Miss Patti, *and some day it may be an impossibility*."

We shall not blame Mdlle. Patti very severely for her conduct in this affair. It is tolerably clear to us that, whether justly or not, she did, in letters to some friend or friends, accuse her father and brother-in-law of severity; and that when Mr. Macdonald, with a promptness which shows that the spirit of chivalry is not dead, came unasked to her rescue, the influence of her family over a young and inexperienced girl was strong enough to make her eat up her letters with an affidavit. But if natural affection surviving ill-treatment, or the influence of Signor Patti and his son-in-law, were strong enough to induce her to shield them from the allegations of Mr. Macdonald, what on earth could be her reason for casting a disgraceful imputation on the honour of the Baron? He appears to have acted with perfect good faith, and, having wealth of his own, was willing that the lady's should be settled upon herself. Without any apparent justification, Mademoiselle puts an end to their engagement, impugns his honour, and refuses to give him back his letters. And so ends the "Patti Romance." The heroine waves a signal of distress but when the knight gallops up, with his trusty squire the Vice-Chancellor, to the castle in which she is imprisoned, and offers to set her free, she tells him to begone, that she knows nothing of him, wants none of his services, and is not the love-lorn maiden she at first pretended to be. To say the least, this is shabby.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

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THIS Company was established in April 1862 with a capital of Rs. 1,60,000 subsequently increased to 3 lakhs. It has recently been decided to extend the capital still further to a total amount of Rs. 10,00,000.

The Company was originally formed for the cultivation of produce generally, but the Directors intend for the present to confine their operations to Coffee as that article appears to offer the greatest advantages.

The profits of Coffee cultivation when conducted with ordinary prudence are known to be very large. The "Wynaad Planters' Association" in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. E. G. Thomas, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, recently declared the average profits to be about 25 per cent.

The Company have already acquired by purchase the Glen Coorg Estate near Mercara—in the province of Coorg—and a block of forest land in Munzerabad—known as Money Bede.

Glen Coorg is situated on the Mangalore Ghat, at a distance of 8 Miles by hill, or 12 Miles by trunk road from Mercara. From Mangalore it is distant 60 Miles, water communication being available for about 20 Miles of that distance. The Estate contains about 1200 acres, of which 300 are already planted and in partial bearing. The remainder is fine forest with a sufficiency of grazing ground. The Directors have engaged a Manager of much experience in Ceylon and whose testimonials are of the highest order, and as the climate of Coorg has been proved to be perfectly adapted for Coffee Cultivation, there is every reason to hope that this Estate will become a valuable property.

The Money Bede Estate is a block of 1200 acres of fine forest land—in every way suited for Coffee Cultivation. A gentleman who has already opened two Estates in Ceylon to the entire satisfaction of his Employers—has been engaged as Manager. A large extent will at once be brought into cultivation, and the Directors look with the utmost confidence to the future prospects of this Estate.

Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. Arbuthnot in Madras; Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta; or Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay. Rs. 30 per share will be called up, on allotment—but the Directors do not anticipate that any further calls will be required during the present year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 21st May 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentions in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it mus be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	Bombay	Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2¼	Byculla	„	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5¾	Dadur	„	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	10 32	...	2 56
8	Mahim	Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	Coorla	Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16¾	Bhandoop	„	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...
20¼	Tannah	„	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...
33½	Callian	Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...
	Callian	Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla	„	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind	„	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58½	Shapoor	„	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66¾	Khurdee	„	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah	Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
				A.M.		P.M.							
	Egutpoora	Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore	„	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick	„	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar	„	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum	„	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar	„	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum	„	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum	„	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum	„	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora	„	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud	„	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum	„	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265½	Bhosawul	„	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271½	Warrungaum	„	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282½	Nargaum	„	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295½	Mulkapore	Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			A.M.	P.M.									
	Callian	Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41¼	Budlapoor	„	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53¼	Narel	„	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
62¼	Dyolee	„	12 42	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee	Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
			P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	Khandalla	Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee	„	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla	„	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91¾	Tulligaum	„	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	„	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112¾	Poona	Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee	„	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum	„	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152¾	Patus	„	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Deckal	„	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree	„	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor	„	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim	„	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road	„	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh	„	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255¾	Mohol	„	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	Sholapore	Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
			Noon.									
	Sholapore	Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20¾	Mohol	„	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh	„	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48¾	Barsee Road	„	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim	„	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor	„	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87¾	Poomulwaree	„	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal	„	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123¾	Patus	„	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum	„	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee	„	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163¾	Poona	Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.							
	Poona	Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Kirkee	„	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184¼	Tulligaum	„	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194¼	Kirkulla	„	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202¾	Lanowlee	„	11 53	11 28	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Khandalla	Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Wk. days & Sunday	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.					
	Campoolee	Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
213¾	Dyolee	„	3 41	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222¼	Narel	„	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234¼	Budlapoor	„	4 45	3 43	8 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian	Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mulkapore	Dep.	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12¼	Nargaum	„	...	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
23½	Warrungaum	„	...	...	...	10 22	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Bhosawul	„	...	...	...	10 52	...	...	...	...	...	...
44½	Julgaum	„	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
57¼	Mussawud	„	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
74½	Pachora	„	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Kujgaum	„	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
101¾	Chalisgaum	„	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
127¾	Nandgaum	„	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
143¾	Munmar	„	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
158½	Lassulgaum	„	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
169½	Niphar	„	...	...	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	Deolalee for Nassick	„	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...	...
204¾	Nandore	„	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
220½	Egutpoora	Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	10 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

Miles.	Stations.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Wk. days & Sunday	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
						A.M.	P.M.					
	Kussarah	Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	...
228½	Khurdee	„	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
242¾	Shapoor	„	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
245½	Wassind	„	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
255¼	Titwalla	„	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
262¾	Callian	Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	Callian	Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 20	4 30	...	...	...	5 20	...
255¾	Tannah	„	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 30	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...
259¾	Bhandoop	„	...	...	...	8 42	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla	„	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 58	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim	„	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0
270¾	Dadur	„	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	6 52	8 10
274	Byculla	„	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 23	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 22
276½	Bombay	Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 35	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 47

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT...... { Palkies.......... Rs. 4 0 0 each. Dhoolees .... „ 2 4 0 each. | THULL GHAUT............ Dhoolees.......... Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring the Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 21st May 1863. J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following WINES, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marscany (Geisler's and Cunliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	„	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to

JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No, 1, Medow Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado..........per dozen		Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...		„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }		„	22
MADEIRA, very old		„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts		„	30
Do. Do. ....Pints		„	15
Red Seal ....Quarts		„	24
Do. ....Pints		„	13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margeaux..................................		„	34
Leoville		„	28
St. Julien		„	22
Medoc		„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts		„	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints		„	21
Do. ...J.C. Morizet...Quarts		„	36
Do. ... do ......Pints		„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }		„	38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE..................	„	„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	„	„	18
CURACOA..................................	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY	„	„	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	„		
Do. ...Jules Robins (30 year old)	„	„	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica...	„	„	20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London.......	„		
Do.................Hollands, in cases...	„		
WHISKEY..........Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee. TREACHER & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

Business Announcements.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s teatester at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS,
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain Turner, Secretary.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

ROSSELET & Co. beg to intimate that the RAFFLE OF THE CLOCK, previously advertised, will take place in the last week of the present month at their shop.

Gentlemen who have given in their names, are respectfully invited to apply for their tickets.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition; also a large and well-selected stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers. Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 20 to 30.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	„ Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	„ Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	„ Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	„ Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	„ Puff and Dart
The Tournament	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	„ Gwalior
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Hard Lines
Staunton Chess Men	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	„ Oxford University Boat Race
The Game of Squails	
„ „ Non Plus	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
„ Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.)

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmin
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Frangipanni	

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co.

Insurances, &c.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.

John Cheetham, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.
Thomas Barton, Manchester, do.
James Marshall, Stockport, do.
Thomas Emmott, Oldham, do.
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Thomas Woods, Wigan, do.
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John Taylor, Oldham, do.
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G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of all descriptions of the most approved COTTON-GINS, HYDRAULIC AND HAND-PRESSES, HORSE OR BULLOCK-POWER MACHINES, HAND-DRIVING WHEELS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec. 1862.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	....	£196,148
Do. do.	1859	....	228,314
Do. do.	1860	....	262,977
Do. do.	1861	....	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUND £2,122,828.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of Premium.

Pucka built and tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favorable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th July 1863.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,

Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

Directors.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq. (Harrison & Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., Esq. (Humphery & Son.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq. (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)

Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, &c., OF THE LATE SHOP OF HADJI AHMED ESSAW, IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

(Without Reserve.)

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY the 15th, and THURSDAY the 16th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop, in Forbes Street, Fort, all the remaining collection of BOOKS, &c., of the late Shop of Hadji Ahmed Essaw.

Full particulars will appear in the Catalogue which will be published, and to be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

The above will be on view from Monday the 13th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR POLISHED MARBLE SLABS.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, an Invoice of Superior Polished Marble Slabs of different sizes, viz—

Large Circular (for Round Tables.)
Small do. „ Teapoys.
Oval do. „ Sofa Tables.
Oblong do. „ Side Tables.
Oblong do. „ Pier Tables.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T Cloth, 5 Cases T. R. Scarfs, 1 Case Mull Mull, 1 Case Dhoria, 2 Casks assorted Screws, 1 Case of Files, 4 Casks Iron Kettles, 1 Case Queen's Ware, 12 Dozen Porter, 40 Dozen Beer, a few Dozen Sherry and Claret, and Sundry other fancy articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received New Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilted, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SHARES.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Dady Cursetjee Goga, Esq., by order of Jaisingbhoy Huttasing, Esq. 3 Shares in the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.

SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREWS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st of August 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, the above most valuable Property, comprising within its walls a very large area, and commanding a frontage both in the Apollo and Marine Streets.

N. B.—More complete particulars will be published shortly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.

First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hoonby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:

1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Do. Rifle Carbine by Westly Richards.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 14th July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

On account of the first purchaser Purshotum Vullubjee—About 1500 cwts. Silesian Spelter.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT THE G. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S BOREE BUNDER STATION.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Station.

A large quantity of Cotton.

LIKEWISE.

On account and at the risk of the following first purchases, viz.:—

On account of Peerbhoy Khanbhoy, 1 Lot of Loose Cotton.
On account of Dawood Mahomed, 4 Waggons of Cotton.
On account of Ebrahim Ramjee, 1 Lot of Loose Cotton.

SALE OF COTTON.

On THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at a Godown of the Apollo Press Company, at Colaba, on account of the G. I. P. Railway Company 1 306 A 45 dhockras of Sholapore Cotton.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT UPPER COLABA.

On MONDAY the 20th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence Upper Colaba, near the Roman Catholic Church, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Major C. Trower, (proceeding to England). Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

AT 1 P. M.

A Phaeton with a pair of good going Horses and Harness complete and an Office Shigram.

No catalogues, and the property will be no view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th, and THURSDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence at Gilder Street, Grant Road, the neat and valuable household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of L. Lawson, Esq., the same consists of a set of crystal cut Glass Ware, richly cut Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Plated Cruet Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, a set of Victoria-pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, sets of Shell and Queen's pattern ditto, a Silver Tea Set, handsomely carved Blackwood furniture such as Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Card Tables, Pier and Round Tables with Marble Slabs, Tea Poys, Screens, hat Stand, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Pridieu, Drawing-room, and Arm Chairs, Chiffoneers, Four-post Bedstead, Almira Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, large Washing and Dressing Tables, Child's Cots and Cradles, Glass-door Cupboards, Writing Table, a Mahogany Square Piano, a three-barrel Organ playing 30 tunes, a Plated Three-light Hanging Argand Chandelier with Drops, a handsome real China Sugar Jars, Oval Mirrors in gilt frames, Double Wallshades with Drops, an 8-day Timepiece by Cameron, a small quantity of Oilmanstores, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, China Garden Seats, a collection of choice Plants in China pots will be sold in small lots.

ALSO,

A set of 10 Brass Roses for fountain 1¼ inch, a quantity of English Nails 1 to 8 inch, 600 feet 1½ in. Galvanized Iron Piping 500 feet 1½ inch do., also a quantity of ½ and 1 in. do., Tees, Bens, Elbowes and connecting pieces ½ to 2 in. 10 cwts. Peacock's patent Paint for iron works, a large quantity of Screws of all sizes, Hoop and Rod Iron, Gunney Bags, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 25th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Travelling Gharry in good order.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Europe bound Account Books ready ruled for Office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each, Foolscap and Demy sizes.
Calf bound Cash Books and Ledgers with Index, 5 and 6 quires each.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG-CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th July 1863.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

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